THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the grosser amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, to $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
July 10th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 11th of August next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:

$60,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $129,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.

If these bonds are not all sold on that day, the advertisement will continue until the 1st September, and if all not then sold, it will be continued until the 15th September.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 10, 1855. 66—td.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
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WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

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RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

ASHBURNER'S AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in adavnce.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE At THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.

W. L. POMEROY.

July 9th, 1855. 67.—

☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY AUGUST 4, 1855. No. 73.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without one fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month,	$25 00
" week,	9 00
" day,	1 50

For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.

Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.

A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.

July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYREEb. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Palmer, deceased, by Jollee, Hanks & Co., and from them by me.

Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freckled face and hair inclined to be red. I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement of either of them, or fifty dollars for both, in any jail so that I can get them.

L. H. SANDERS.

Smithfield, July 6th, 1855. 63—tf.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it be unrivaled, claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Gronedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the

E. RUFFIN.

September 28, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 150 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

All persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.

Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, July 16, 1855. To Wesley Buchanan and all my creditors.

Please to take notice, that at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday of August next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the law for the relief of honest debtors, in such cases made and provided; and thereby discharge myself from arrest in a case then and there to be returned, wherein Wesley Buchanan is plaintiff and I am defendant.

E. A. MOORE.

July 20, 1855. 79 t13Aug.

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 87th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subscription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address.

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.

We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.

July 6, 1855. 65—3t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months,	$17 50
Board " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " " "	9 00
Contingent charge " " "	1 25
	$69 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.

The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough coruse of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information address

E. E. WILEY, *President.*
Emory P. O., Va.

July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT LOST. LOST SINCE THE 29TH DAY OF LAST MARCH, a Bounty Land Warrant, No. 12, 977 for 80 acres of land issued to Winfield Morgan some time in 1851. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for such warrant, as it was issued after the death of the said Winfield Morgan, and his widow, Hasketh Morgan, intends applying for a warrant under the act 3d March last.

W. H. JOYNER, Agent for Hasketh Morgan,
of Granville Co., N. C.

June 26, 1855. 62—6w.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the name of HAYWOOD & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 66—

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, WILL CONTINUE the Drug Business at the Store heretofore occupied by HAYWOOD & SCOTT, and will keep a large and general assortment of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Window Glass and Putty; Perfumery and Soap; Teeth and Hair Brushes; Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.

To which he calls the attention of his friends and customers, being determiued to sell as low as any house in the City.

Orders from the country promply attended to, and Prescriptions put up by a careful and competent person.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 67—

CHECK MARSEILLES PANTS.—50 PAIRS received yesterday by Express.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 52—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; E. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves,
Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery,
Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes,
And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NEW CO-PARTNERSH

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Our patriarchal institutions are assailed by foreign and domestic foes. France and England have avowed their hostility, and our brethren of the free States are determined to repeal the fugitive act. This will destroy the Union. Is it not in the power of the slaveholding States to preserve it? It can be done by exporting and importing for themselves. It will be contended by many that it is not practicable, having neither ships or seamen. A late able writer of New Orleans states that we have now four millions of slaves. Virginia is the largest slave holder, ever conspicuous in times of peril—her lead will be followed and vigorously sustained. She sends off annually a large number of slaves to the South to increase the production of cotton, already exceeding the demand. Would it not be wise in her to establish shipyards in all her suitable ports, and set several thousand of her male slaves, from sixteen to eighteen, under able ship carpenters, to building ships? It is likely all the slave States would follow the example. In a short time they would have ships enough to export and import for themselves. Shipping direct to foreign ports, their valuable productions would yield such profits that higher wages might be given to seamen than could be paid by any other power. The water-power of Virginia cannot be surpassed. Why not retain all her female slaves?—establish cotton and woolen factories and manufacture extensively? Every Southern State would follow and profit by the example. A wealthy Pe Dee planter has made the experiment with success. Such an undertaking will be attended with some difficulty. Where owners of slaves decline, they must be purchased at the highest prices, or hired. To induce investments, the State Legislatures should exempt from taxation, both shipyards, factories and hands, and give premiums for ships of the best models and structure. They should also use their credit and influence, and loan liberally. Millions are appropriated for the building of Railroads—all valueless if the abolitionists are not arrested in their mad career. As an offset to incipient expenses the character of the slaves would be elevated—their feelings secured from outrage by keeping them at home, and the interest of the master promoted by adding to their value at least one third. Such a division of labor would increase the value of all our staples, especially cotton, by reducing the quantity. It is the scarcity of an article that enhances its value. Adam Smith illustrates the position by an example. The Dutch East India Company at one time were the exclusive owners of the Nutmeg region. On a full crop they burned one-half to realize greater profits. Like the Company, the Southern States have no rivals—they control the cotton market; but such a process would be anti-republican. The object may be attained by a diversity of pursuits. It will not be assuming too much to say if one-fourth or fifth of the slaves now engaged in growing cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, were withdrawn—the males worked in shipyards and other mechanical operations, the females in factories—that the annual crops thus reduced, would yield a greater amount in money, and increase the income of every slave holder. If this reasoning is correct, the building of ships, and manufacturing of goods, excepting the materials, would be free of costs, deducting the outlay for shipyards, factories, master-workmen and superintendents. To these expenditures there are offsets. It would afford in every State a market for materials which are now sacrificed, when sold to Northern contractors, in the absence of competition. Our climate, laborers, and the materials at hand would enable us to compete and more than rival the shipyards at the North. Our sons and brothers instead of emigrating would soon become master-workmen, good seamen, and commanders of ships—leaving the social circle and family ties unbroken, ready to administer to the comforts and happiness of their parents, in their declining years. Exporting, importing, and manufacturing for ourselves, would reduce the coastwise trade to reciprocal exchanges, now the most extensive and richest in the world, transferring to the North a concentration of capital which is rapidly converting this into a central government, impoverishing the South and enriching the North. It would also give us a commercial marine greater than the North could maintain, which is indispensable to our safety, as we should become carriers of our immense productions instead of them. The slave States produce at least two-thirds of the exports—the importation is in the same ratio. The revenue arising therefrom, collected and expended in the South, would render her prosperous and powerful—receiving a rich harvest from duties on foreign goods. A tariff for revenue alone is protective—it is a premium to the domestic manufacturer. It would enrich and render us independent of our Northern brethren.—Here we should have no contest about wages. The slaves well fed and clothed, accustomed to labor and discipline, would work well. Our patriarchal system, so much abused and so little understood, has produced astonishing results. The importation of Africans into all the States has not exceeded three hundred thousand. The present number of slaves is said to be four millions.

Avoiding the disruption of families, as already suggested, except where the claim is forfeited by bad conduct, the system thus ameliorated and morally refined, the result of interest alone would secure the approbation of every patriot and lover of his country, and place the slaves in a far better condition than the free blacks of the North or South. Their characters elevated by mechanical skill; the interest of their masters advanced, redundant crops of cotton, tobacco and naval stores reduced so that the supply will not exceed the demand; the lands now rapidly exhausting, permitted to rest; richer pastures, and more grain, greater production per acre, and better living, the consequence. By shipping direct to foreign ports, we rid ourselves of ruinous monopolies, at the North and in England, where they reship and supply most of the European markets with our cotton. In carrying it direct in our own bottoms to those ports, we would extend our commercial relations, augment our trade and lay the foundation for a commercial marine, co-extensive with our exports—the most engrossing and commanding known in this or former times. This will operate like an electric shock, and bring our Northern brethren to their senses and save the Union.—Their politicians and divines will have enough to do to support their families and pay their taxes. They should also understand in dissolving the Union they open the door to direct taxation, which they can never close, and destroy conservative elements indispensible to their safety, which alone can arrest the march of the Agrarian, whose foot prints are already visible in their land. Slave labor has been decried and unfavorably contrasted with free, both by British and American writers. Facts are truer than arguments. If four millions of slaves produce annually more exports than twenty-three millions of free people, it follows that no labor is so productive; that all the writings and arguments to the contrary are fallacious; yet we receive no refreshing showers in return. The hand that contributes most receives lest. The action of the government is against us, and its force accumulates, as its expenditures increase.

It is not the fault of the Administration, but the working of the system. President Pierce has done his duty. He is an honest and able defender of the Constitution. Suppose the free States, aided by France and England, could effect universal emancipation, what would be the result? The products of slave labor would cease, and produce a vacuum in commerce and manufactures the world could not fill. Extermination or barbarism would ensue; and the South, now teeming with the richest productions, would become a desolate land. The stoppage of the cotton-mills of Great Britain alone, to say nothing of her tobacco monopolies, with her accumulating debt, would reduce her to a fourth-rate power, and put an end forever to her dominion in India. She will find ready to supplant her, her new and favorite ally, and Russia, her most formidable foe. The free States have many things to lose, and nothing to gain. The wealth of the South passes annually through the hands of the Northern merchants, subject to reductions revolting to the feelings and interest of the producers. To stem a current so broad, so deep and rapid as our coast trade, and thereby render powerless abolition agitators, calls aloud for such energetic action, as can only result from imperious necessity and great danger. Something must be done, and that promptly, or the Union will be dissolved. The veto-power cannot protect us. What then is the proper course? A suggestion only is allowable. Let the Legislatures of the slaveholding States confer with each other, call a Convention in which all shall be represented, and resolve that the products of slave labor—cotton, tobacco and naval stores especially—shall be shipped direct to foreign ports, on assignment, until we can build ships of our own. Many of our merchants are opposed to importing. They say they can buy cheaper in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston; unmindful of their thus crippling the planters in the remittance—as it will take probably ten ships loaded with cotton, tobacco and naval-stores to pay for the dry goods one ship will bring to our ports. This is equally disastrous to both. The importing merchants, with their once dignified and lofty mein, are no longer seen in our towns and cities—they are cut down to shopkeepers. If they have inherited the pride of their ancestors, they will be ready to make an effort to regain the dignified station they so profitably occupied. It has given to the North a tonnage which must exceed that of all other nations, and a commercial marine, at our expense, as formidable as it is unfriendly. Take from them the products of slave labor, and, except numerically, they are powerless. Let the worst come, and they could pay neither seamen nor soldiers. It is needless to disguise it, the Union can only be preserved, apart from the workings of a superintending Providence, by a Conventional movement on the part of the slaveholding States, called and protected by legislative enactment. Such an alliance violates neither the letter nor spirit of the Constitution; it is to preserve, not to destroy. Under our patriarchal system they possess a lever of unprecedented power. If properly economised and wisely directed, they may defy all opposition, either domestic or foreign. "Cotton is King"—it is a treasure more commanding than that which all the bankers of Europe possess. Mr. Turnholm, in his able report to the Chamber of Commerce sitting in Charleston, in April, 1854, states that the transportation of cotton alone employed four hundred ships; and for the freight thereof the producers are taxed twelve millions of dollars. This statement is from memory. The inference then is irresistible: withdraw from the North the products of slave labor, and a rapid declension will ensue, and the cities of the South will become a great Emporia of Commerce. Such a movement will arrest attention and excite enquiry. New England is utterly unprepared for such an event—interest, and not humanity, is nearest to her heart. To pay cash for cotton or stop her mills—to be cut off forever from supplying four millions of slaves, and their increase with nineteen twentieths of their clothing—her tonnage deprived of the transportation, and driven abroad for employment, are imposing considerations. It will cause the fanatic to pause, and business men to act. Boston, New York and Philadelphia, absorbed in commerce, in exporting and importing for the South, and dispensing treasures that have destroyed the equilibrium of the government, and opened the door to an alarming centralism, hath not deigned to dwell for a moment on the weakness and uncertainty of the tenure. The question arises, what are the resources and powers of the South? Her statesmen are now called on to portray them—to reduce them to order and give them effect.

LAKE JOHNSON.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is the privilege of a freeman in this, our country, to write his thoughts for publication, provided he puts down nothing that interferes with the rights of others, or is repugnant to good taste. Exercising this right, I send you this pencil sketch for your columns. Besides, I do so by *special permission*. Of course, every man is responsible for what he writes—answerable for his own sins. So if John sins, blame not Peter; and if Peter *has* sinned, blame not John.

Last Saturday was tax-gathering day in our town, Pittsborough, Chatham. A goodly number of our citizens were in to leave their contributions for the support of the government. Things are greatly stirred up in the political world, you know—and here in Chatham the political disease never fails to incorporate itself into the very flesh and blood of our people. I think from recent developements that E. G. Reade will carry Chatham by nearly a two-third vote, though I shall take great pleasure in voting against him. The gallant Kerr has no party to be active in his behalf. His old friends have nearly all tacked about and are destined to gain an inglorious victory over a true and tried man. The Democrats of the District generally will cast a silent vote for him, but would much prefer a man of their own party. But he is gaining a character for fearless independence, supported by a high order of abilities, that will, in all after life, with independent men, be an argument in his favor. Reade, besides the benefit of a *sworn* organization, has men stumping various parts of the District in his behalf. Jno. H. Haughton, A. J. Stedman, Dr. S. A. McLenahan, and last, but probably not the least active, the Reverend Wm. P. Taylor, in this county alone, are named. (Don't a certain good book say to a certain class of our fellow-citizens, "Go ye into all the world and *preach the* GOSPEL"?) It is not very difficult then to account for the statement above made. J. J. Jackson, by way of defence against charges made by those from whom he withdrew himself, has made some few speeches in the county. Thus it was on Saturday last we had a discussion here on the politics of the day, Know Nothingism in particular. The speakers were Col. A. J. Stedman and J. J. Jackson, Esq'rs. As I took no notes, and do not write immediately upon hearing the discussion, I do not pretend to follow either speaker in any thing like detail. I shall only give a few "pints" and interweave such remarks as I choose. The whole discussion was conducted with entire courtesy on either side—a thing I highly approve. Mr. Stedman led off in the discussion. It was a good speech for a young man embarking in a bad, but as he thinks *popular* cause. My judgment was against him in nearly his whole argument. He has heretofore been a Democrat. You will recollect him as the *Democratic* candidate in the last Legislature against Thos. Ruffin, Jr., for Solicitor of this District. He got a very complimentary vote for that office, *as a Democrat from Democrats*. Would it not surprise those friends who stood by him to know that *at that very time he was a Know Nothing?* I think so. In the offset of his speech, however, he contradicted the charge that he had ceased to be a Democrat, and proclaimed himself "as good a Democrat as ever," forgetful, perhaps, that he will not, with present surroundings, be recognized as such by that party; and perhaps it had escaped his memory that just that day two weeks at a Know Nothing ratification meeting in Pittsborough, in which he is reported as having "appeared and delivered an able and eloquent address in favor of the American cause," a resolution was adopted "that we know no Democratic or Whig party, but consign to an oblivious grave the affinities and predilections heretofore existing," &c. Other men made this to mean an entire cutting loose from an old and fast anchorage, and launching in a new and untried vessel. Is it not strange that he should claim what men formerly Whigs do not, *that they are as good Whigs as ever?* They, and I am sorry to say it, give up Whiggery with seemingly more cheerfulness than he does Democracy.

Mr. Stedman early proclaimed "war against Catholics and foreigners," and really could I have entered into and realized, as he seemed to do, the mighty avalanche of danger, depicted in burning words by the youthful orator, that so soon is to wipe us as a nation from existence, (if it be not stopped) I should have bought "both sword and buckler" on the first opportunity. "Shall we man our vessels and send them to a foreign shore, load them with foreigners and bring them over here and put them up to rule over us?" No, Colonel, that would be childish. Do you know any one that would like such fun as that? I don't. The nearest approach to it, that I know of, is found in the platform to which you have given "your heart and hand," and by which you propose "sink or swim live or die," to stand to the bitter end. You there "offer to the honest immigrant a *friendly* reception and protection." Does Hon. John Kerr's sympathies go *that* far in friendly feelings for our trans-Atlantic brethren? You condemn "the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers." I am told Mr. Kerr does too. You have heard him in the canvass—you know—doesn't he? I know he does. Then you do not reject him on that ground, of course. Perhaps, as you say, his speeches and letters are of late to you "*ridiculous*," you are quite justifiable in your rejection. Did you read his last letter carefully, and come to the deliberate conclusion that it was such? Will you read the last paragraph if I quote it for you? It occurs immediately after this quotation from the venerable Macon, viz: "There are times when a man, *if a true patriot*, must stake himself for the good of his country." Then says Mr. Kerr: "The crisis of which Macon spoke is returned upon us with all its dangers, augmented by the fact that it is *now national* in its influence, whereas it was then *merely local*. Shall true republicans falter because of the threatening danger? On the contrary, they should be the firmer as the danger increases, and though defeat shall overtake them if they be candidates for public honors, let let them remember that,

"When madness rules the hour,
And wicked men bear sway,
The post of honor is the private station."

That was written no doubt in the full expectation of a defeat in the present canvass, and breathes the spirit of an *independent and self-sacrificing patriot*.

Mr. Stedman elaborated the Catholic part of his object with ardor, zeal, ingenuity, and seemingly with some self-satisfaction. And by presenting some statistics, reading oaths of priests, and making running comments thereon convinced himself and those of like faith with himself, that to undertake to overthrow his positions *there* would be as absurd an impossibility as the cutting of the Ancient Corinthian canal. All of which, not in detail to be sure, were satisfactorily answered by an able and manly argument in Mr. Jackson's reply. In giving the preference to Mr. Jackson in the whole discussion I think I shall be sustained by a large portion of those who heard them—for in Mr. Stedman's own language, he had to "contend against a prepared speech of his old preceptor in the law." Many things were said which I don't pretend to notice.

Mr. Steadman deprecated in forcible words the deleterious influence of party—forgetful at the time no doubt that he of late has become the zealous advocate of one which beyond the force of common *party drill* strengthens its organization by the *binding power of oaths*. I suggest to him that he recollect that in his commentaries on party drill in his next address to the freemen of the fifth District.—In this part of his address I thought him not at all disposed to throw the mantle of charity over the deeds of his once loved Democracy. He called them to task for the election of Senators Reid and Biggs. "But for party no such men would have been returned. Thos. Ruffin and Geo. E. Badger would now grace our Senate." Wonder if my young friend thinks that but for party "Thos. Ruffin" jr. would have "now graced" the office of Solicitor of the fifth District? His argument was here that men of the finest abilities and attainments should always be returned to serve the country. "For instance Mr. Stowe over Burton Craige, L. B. Carmichael over T. L. Clingman, Latham over Ruffin, Paine over Shaw, Shephard over Branch," &c. Speaking in dead earnest, by *that* test he would be intitled to no representative from this State, I am sure. And this is the practical meaning of the Know-Nothin *platform* "reformation of the character of our National Legislature by elevating to that dignified and responsible station men of *higher qualifications*, purer morals, and more *unselfish* patriotism." Messrs. *Stowe, Latham, Shepard, Carmicheal* &c, are unmistakable explanations to those words of attractive import "*men of higher qualifications, and more unselfish patriotism.*" *Here* too we can well understand what is meant by *their* "imitation of the practice of the purer days of the republic and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man and not the man the office" and of the rule, that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and honesty of the incumbent or candidate." If I mistake not, more men *among the organization*, in our good old State, are seeking office than could have been expected after a *sincere* declaration of such disinterestedness among them. One thing I can safely say, more men are seeking office than offices men, and more by several than will terminate their search as did HENRY A. WISE. And I would not be surprised at all to find some Know Nothing "men" seeking "office" in our own county before the first day of Aug. 1856. "OFFICE SEEK THE MAN" I see is the rule. If they carry it out there is some chance for the "rest of mankind," for most men, *other than Know Nothings*, I take to be like myself. If I want an office and think there is chance of getting it, I would not mind making a little search for it. Would *you* Col. A. J. Steadman? Would you not take a short search for it *even in the night, always on the supposition that you wanted it?*

Mr. Jackson's reply went beyond my expectation of him as a public speaker. I never heard him before. The whole speech was conceived in fine taste, mild in its tone, forcible in argument, merciless in commentary upon the machinery of the order, its degrees, Constitution, *oaths* and impressive in its delivery. He regretted that he had ever joined the order. He now believed it dangerous, saw no hope for the constitutional administration of our federal government save in the "Democratic republican party." The fact was strongly presented that the boasted platform of the National Council contained no *administrative* principles of government. Thickly interspersed with vague generalities, it gives no indication whither the ship of State will drift when the "President of the National Council shall become President of the White House"—whether under his dynasty we were to look for an "india rubber construction" of the Constitution, and as a consequence, National Bank, high protective Tarif, Internal Improvement by the general government, or a strict construction, and as a consequence Tariff for revenue &c. He commented with severity on the published constitution of the order, and asked to be corrected if he spoke from wrong data. *He was not.*

The slavery feature of the *platform* was placed very justly in comparison with either or both the last National platforms, and he could give it no preference over them. *They were as sound as it*, and neither of *them* were repudiated at the North. Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, have already struck out the XII section and inserted an *anti*-slavery one in its stead. A platform on this subject can be of good to us *only so far as it binds the North.*

But I can not follow Mr. Jackson further. Col. Steadman made a rejoinder, composed of wit rather than of argument. He can't complain that it was not appreciated, for to use a common expression he was very handsomely "put through" by appreciating friends, (*in number one half dozen*) in the free use of shoe-soles and canes.

But I thought the *dust* thereby raised was a little strangling to my friend. He dwelt most of the time on the slavery feature of the platform. And as he no doubt is a diligent searcher after truth, I hope he will excuse me for copying and asking him to read the following, which I take from the ablest and most influential Know Nothing paper North, the *New York Herald*. It is speaking of the split on this subject in the Philadelphia Council and says (the italics are my own.) "By the disagreement the order in both sections remains substantialy intact. They are thrown back in each section and in each State in first principles, *slavery remains an open question* and *must so remain at least till the inauguration of a new administration.* * * * The failure, then of the North and South to agree upon a common platform amounts to nothing. It leaves the party precisely where it stood before, free in each section and in each State to act *according to the circumstances of its position* until the time shall have arrived for a national movement upon a common candidate for the succession. In agreeing to disagree upon this subject of slavery the Philedelphia Council *acted judiciously*. They have not compromised their strength in any quarter. They may *indulge* in a perfect freedom of individual opinion upon slavery in both sections and *make a common caus of union and cohesion upon issues of quite as much importance as slavery in Kansas or the District of Columbia. In the mean time let the Know Nothings of the North and South act independently of each other upon slavery, look to the expediency of securing the State elections without doing violence to the prevailing proslavery or anti-slavery feeling, as the case may be*, and prepare the way for taking the offensive against the Democracy upon the merits of this Pierce dynasty in 1856, and *the day is their own.*" *Thus* says their great organ at the North, are they to succeed. What think you of *such* success fellow-citizens, who may see this? Read, ponder and give an *honest verdict of your convictions by your votes at the ballot box.*

July 30th, 1855.

For the Standard.

The "Little Eagle."

It may be remembered that I wrote an article for the Standard a week or two since, in which allusion was made to the "American Eagle" of this place, in order to see if the *little creature* could defend *by argument* any of its positions on Know Nothing policy. But alas! when we see the reply, what do we behold? nothing but a "*ridiculous mouse.*" Yes, after its long and *hard labor* it *brought forth a ridiculous mouse!* Really we must confess that we were surprised at the *flimsy, poor* reply to our piece.—Candidly speaking we expected something better from the "Eagle." Any "corn-field hand" that does not know a sentence in the book, could make use of the *trite* expressions, and *cant* sayings with which the piece in the "Eagle" was filled. It exhibited neither wit nor argument, but anger. It showed that the *distinguished* editors were *mad*. It reminded us of one of those *strict politicians*, who, after being beaten in argument, tries to defend himself by giving the *lie*, and saying that he can whip any man that contradicts his word. In fact, it acknowledges that our argument is *unanswerable*, and then concludes by adding a P. S. containing a *challenge* from a friend to "Ego," saying that if he will make himself known that his friend will prove him a liar; which no man of sense would notice. The doctrines of the Know Nothing party are built on such a *sandy* foundation that they will not hear discussion, and hence it makes the *leaders* of the party mad for any one to question its soundness. Truth is eternal and will prevail; and if the doctrines of Know Nothings are founded upon truth and justice it seems to me that they would rejoice to have an opportunity of showing the fallacy of our arguments against their principles, and to spread their principles and doctrines before the world in their naked purity and justice. But instead of this they wish us to take their mere *ipse dixit* as true, and not dare to question the soundness of their positions. But, then, this is a free country, where we are all entitled to freedom of speech and liberty of conscience *as yet*, and we intend to warn the people of the *rottenness* of Know Nothing principles, and of the proscriptive policy of the party; and show them by argument, and not by mere assertion that the whole tendency of the principles of the party is to establish an oligarchy and subvert the very basis of a republican form of government. It can easily be seen by any man of penetration and foresight, that if the Know Nothings were to succeed in excluding Catholics from office on account of religious opinions that this system of proscription would in turn be exercised by the next dominant sect of christians until finally they would all be excluded from participating in the honors and emoluments of the country, except *one sect*, and in this way that *one sect* would have the absolute control and dominion of this free country, which was purchased by the blood of our ancestors that we might worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences, and enjoy freedom of speech and liberty of person. I dare say that if Know Nothings were to succeed in excluding Catholics from office, they would after a while attempt to punish them for entertaining opinions contrary to their own. No one can conjecture where this system of cruelty and proscription would end.

But Mr. E. G. Reade says in his letter in reply to Mr. Kerr, (you must allow me to go to others for argument, for the "American Eagle" does not contain any to reply to) that there is great cause for alarm, for if the Catholics should ever equal the other denominations of christians in numbers in this country, then they will begin to wage war against us and place this country under the control and government of the Pope. We were just fixing a reply to this position *in our mind;* but, after reading a page or two further on, Mr. Reade replies to it better than we could, for he admits that the Catholics have got a *larger* number in this country *now* than the other denominations; and still they have not attempted to trample under foot the Protestant religion and place the Pope of Rome over us.

But there is no use of discussing this subject any further, for it is very evident to my mind that the Know Nothings don't *hate* the Catholics as badly as they pretend. If they do, why are they going to vote for Mr. Shepard in this District, who recommended Patrick McGowan, a foreigner and a Roman Catholic, to fill the agency on the Railroad in preference to Mr. Burch, of Raleigh, an American citizen and a Protestant? The truth is, it is the same old Whig party in disguise, trying to get into power again and fighting after spoils: they care no more for the protestant religion than we do, and I dare say *some* of them would even turn Catholic, as they have turned Know Nothing, if they thought they could get to Congress by the *turn*. It has been proven by the most respectable gentlemen in Raleigh that Mr. Shepard said that if the Franklinton Convention would give him the nomination for Congress, he would expose the Know Nothings and their principles to the people, and show that they were not worthy of credit or the recognition of the American people. Is this the man that the Know Nothings are going to vote for?

But we are not surprised at it, for this is an *age of improvement and advancement*, and I might say of *wonders*. Even the ministers of the Gospel are entering the field of politics, and mixing the pure and holy religion of Christ, with the contamination and pollution of politics. The *new* party oppose foreigners coming to this country. Our forefathers were foreigners and came here for the same reason that a great many now come. Besides, what is a country worth if it is not inhabited? What is the strength and pride of a country, if it is not its men? It was the men of this country that have made it what it is. The "Eagle" itself admits that there have been *some withdrawals* from the Know Nothings, and why does it charge us with a *falsehood* then? But this (*falsehood*) is one of its arguments. By the by, what does the "Eagle" *tell* when it says that Shepard will beat Branch for Congress? Does the "Eagle" believe this? As we opened this discussion, we suppose we have a right to conclude it; and so now we bid the little "American Eagle," which reminds us of a *monster* that was sent into this *breathing* world *deformed, unfinished, before its time, scarce half made up*, "and that *so lamely* and *unfashionable*," that the dogs bark at it as it halts by them—a *long* and final farew ell.

EGO.

Louisburg, N. C., July 26.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

Allow me space through your paper to communicate to the readers of the Standard the doings and progress of the dark-lantern order in this neighborhood. Yesterday was the day appointed for a grand rally of the dark concern in our village. But when the hour arrived instead of seeing the grayheaded fathers of our neighborhood, whose locks are silvered o'er with the frosts of many winters, and who have honesty and patriotism enough not to be alarmed by the howlings of the leaders of the midnight Council, about thirty persons assembled including boys and children, among whom was the Red of the midnight order, and about seven voters who belong to the order. An immense crowd indeed! What? only seven members who have the boldness to come out in the blaze of the noon day sun and hear their champion; him, who has but recently, by some extraordinary convulsion, emerged from the dark cavern of Know Nothingism, and placing himself proudly on the throne of the new order, appoints a public meeting, the object of which was to convert every person to their faith. But lo! what a failure. On Monday last Mr. Scales handled this oath-bound secret organization with gloves off. He gave them fits. He exposed their dark concern, read their horrid oaths, and the doses he administered that day had a powerful effect. Mr. Scales is a young man of fine talents and must succeed. The impression he made here cannot be obliterated by Know Nothingism.

DEMOCRAT.

Brownton, Davidson, July 28, 1855.

For the Standard.

On 28th of July, a large crowd assembled according to previous appointment, at the mill of Dr. T. Davis, of Franklin, for the purpose of heaving truth and error discussed, and we are sure from the signs of the times that truth gained the ascendency. Before dinner the audience was entertained for an hour by Henry G. Williams, of Nash, who was repeatedly disturbed by the questions of a K. N., but before he concluded his speech the fellow retired, and we heard no more of him, and after the conclusion of Mr. W.'s speech, the guests were invited to a sumptuous dinner which was furnished by the Democrats of Sandy Creek. Seventeen barbecued, bacon hams, and fowls, fish, and vegetables of every kind were spread on a large table some sixty or seventy feet in length, and more than 500 persons ate of the neatly furnished dinner. After an interval of an hour the crowd again assembled at the stand, and were entertained by W. A. Jenkins, of Warren, in an able and eloquent manner for more than three hours, which seemed to have a happy effect. We judge this from repeated applause which he received during his speech, and to use the phrase of the K. N. he handled them with "gloves off." We would like to furnish you with a synopsis of both speeches, but our time will not permit. D.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is no part of my purpose to bandy epithets with JOHN SPELMAN. I simply desire to state that my object in publishing the communication of "An Eye Witness," which appeared in the "Register" of the 21st of July, was to have Mr. Rayner properly represented before those who did not have the opportunity of hearing his speech at Laws'. I told JOHN SPELMAN to his face, and in the presence of several witnesses, in the most positive and unequivocal terms, that his communication purporting to give an account of the discussion at Laws', was a *tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.*

My statement is before the public, and I have no fear that JOHN SPELMAN, his aiders and abettors, will be believed by this community before myself.

Respectfully yours,
WM. H. HARRISON.

[From the Kentucky Statesman, July 10.]

Son of Henry Clay on the Stump.

HIS FIRST EFFORT.

Yesterday was a great day in this city. It being court day, a great many people from the country were in the city. It had previously been announced that Mr. James B. Beck, one of the most distinguished and able lawyers in our city, and Mr. James B. Clay, son of the Sage of Ashland, and owner of the old family seat, would address the people on the political topics of the day. There was great anxiety to hear both gentlemen, and at the appointed hour the court house was filled to overflowing.

Mr. Beck spoke first. He has always been a whig, though a man of independent thought and action. He spoke for two hours, and made one of the most able and efficient arguments against Know Nothingism that we have listened to during the present contest.

His speech, throughout, was powerful, argumentative, convincing, conclusive, and told with tremendous effect upon his audience.

The next gentleman who took the stand was Mr. James B. Clay, who, as we have already remarked, is the son of the great statesman, and has succeeded to the paternal estate of Ashland.

Mr. Clay said that this was his first effort at a public speech, and nothing less than the profound interest which he felt in the great questions at issue, could induce him to appear on this occasion. Never before had such extraordinary, such alarming, such novel questions been presented for the political consideration of the American people. His apprehensions were aroused in view of them, and he sometimes trembled for the fate of his country. The idea that this government was to be taken into the keeping of a secret, political, oath-bound organization, which set up unconstitutional test-oaths, and the members of which were bound to each other by the most terrible obligations, was to him most alarming, and should, in his judgment, arouse the apprehensions of every patriotic man in the whole country.

Mr. Clay denied that the platform put forth by the late Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, was the real platform of the party—party did I call them, said he; no, they are not a party in any proper acceptation of the term. Parties have heretofore been open, public and above board; but this is a secret, oath-bound, political organization, which is seeking after the political power of the country, by ways and means unknown to the law, and in palpable disregard of the long-established usages of the people and the history of the government. It sought political power, not by open and fair means, but by secret plottings, by cabalistic pass-words, by signs and grips, unknown to the people at-large, and in palpable violation of the whole spirit and genius of the government.

No, said he, the true platform of this extraordinary organization is to be found in their oaths and ritual. There were to be found the things which they were sworn to do and to carry out; and looking into these oaths and the ritual, he found that their objects were to strike at the citizens of foreign birth, at the immigrants from other countries, to disfranchise, degrade and disgrace them, by depriving them not only of the right to Americanize themselves, but cutting them off from the rights of hospitality and humanity.—They also sought to disfranchise and degrade another class of our citizens, whether native-born or foreign, on account of their religious opinions, in plain violation of the constitution of the country, and regardless of the plainest dictates of justice and humanity.

Mr. Clay said that, rather than submit any extended remarks of his own on these subjects, he had chosen to collate the expressed and authentic opinions of the old fathers of the republic; and he read extensively from the writings of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Jackson, of Quincey and of others.

He concluded his happy effort by saying that, though the old whig party, with which he had always acted, was broken and dispersed, yet he appeared there as one of the old rear guard of that once powerful and great party; and in that capacity he protested against this new secret organization, as fraught with danger to his country and its liberties; and he called upon all the old liners of the whig party to join him in the protest.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.—The New York Herald of Saturday afternoon, publishes the following letter from a Mormon Elder, which gives an account of the ravages of the grasshoppers in Utah:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., June 1, 1855.

You will recollect me, late as Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Territory, and now a member of said House; and having just returned from a tour through the southern settlements of this far off land, in company with the Governor and others, I am prepared to give accounts of the most astounding ravages and destruction by grasshoppers I ever knew or heard of.

The wheat crop, which promised so much, and which is almost the only commodity of life, in these thousand mile deserts and thousand feet mountains, is like an extinguished light, gone—yes, that, and almost everything else that can be nibbled by grasshoppers, have vanished, "like the baseless fabric of a vision."

To all appearance, seed will not be raised for another crop; and, as a matter of course, meat of every kind must be just as scarce, unless we make a *dernier resort* on the grass-hoppers.

Mr. Cain, a gentleman of probity and quick discernment, has just returned from an excursion north, and says the grasshoppers are pushing themselves out of the earth by billions and trillions; and should the warm weather hasten their growth and their wings so as to fly, the whole country may cry "Wo be to the land of their flight and the day of their might."

The great European armies of the Crimea cannot mete out destruction like this host of Jehovah, and except we live by faith, we live not; for the little fellows, after vanquishing the crops, make war upon the nurseries, forests and shrubbery, of both fields and plains; and, as insects and hunger have no consciencies, unless the old countries are blessed with an abundance of provisions, and the army cometh not to devour, there must be a famine, and when the trial comes, what is a dollar a pound for flour or meat, if there is none? As Shakespare says, "that's the rub," for rich and poor.

I send this for publication, that strangers may not come to Utah to starve; for a thousand miles from all source of relief, cannot be passed, among mountains of snow, in the depth of winter, without as much faith as the Children of Israel had to be led through the Red Sea by Moses; and already every route to California swarms with all that fear and dread the crucible that tries the hearts and veins of all. As the poet sung, "Such a getting out of trouble, such a running from the bubble, I never did see!"

Respectfully, &c. W. W. PHELPS.

ANOTHER RELIGIOUS CRUSADE.—Some clerical fool, struck with the imaginary success of the crusade against the Catholics, has opened his batteries upon the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is intensely American. He proposes in a course of lectures to show that the Methedist Church is hostile to our Republican Government, and at war with our institutions. Price of admission only 25 cents. Let the Universalists and Unitarians be on the look out. Their time will come. Some among us think they are worse than the Catholics. Settle the principle fairly, and we may yet enjoy a Star Chamber at Washington.—*N. York Daily News.*

The Wheat Crops of 1849 and the Crop of 1855.

We find the following comparative table of the wheat crops of 1849, as shown in the United States census of 1850, and the estimated crop of 1855, in the Cincinnatti *Prices Current*:—

	1849.	1855.
Ohio, bushels	14,487,000	16,000,000
Pennsylvania	15,367,000	18,000,000
Virginia	11,212,000	12,000,000
New York	13,121,000	15,000,000
Alabama	294,000	500,000
Illinois	9,414,000	13,000,000
Indianna	6,214,000	10,000,000
Iowa	1,530,000	2,500,000
Kentucky	2,142,000	3,000,000
Maryland	4,494,000	4,000,000
Michigan	4,925,000	6,000,000
Missouri	2,981,000	4,000,000
Tennessee	1,619,000	3,500,000
Wisconsin	4,286,000	7,000,000
Totals	92,086,000	114,500,000

Since the season of 1849, and including the present year, in nearly all the Western States at least one third more acres of land have been placed under cultivation; while in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, the number of acres cultivated have been but slightly if at all augmented. But this year's crop, according to all accounts, will yield probably one-fourth more bushels of wheat on the same number of acres than the soil produced six years ago. If we acknowledge these facts, and we see no grounds for contradiction, the above aggregate of one hundred and fourteen and a half millions of bushels, or an increase over the yield of 1849 of but twenty-two millions of bushels in the fourteen States named, does not even approximate to the probable actual result. For instance, the estimated yield of Ohio is put down at sixteen millions, while an average crop in that State would be twenty-two millions of bushels; and in Illinois, from whence we have a report that the crop would be twenty-five millions, which, however, we regard as altogether too high a figure, the table above allows only thirteen millions. In New York the increase over 1849 is put down at 1,879,000, while, in fact, it will not fall much short of being three millions bushels greater than the comparative meagre yield of that year. We have prepared the following table after a great deal of calculation, which we give for the benefit of speculators, and which we think will be acknowledged, and will no doubt be found to be a great deal nearer the actual aggregate of the wheat crop this year in the States named than that of our cotemporary in Cincinnati:—

	Bushels Wheat. 1849.	1855.
Ohio	14,487,000	25,000,000
Pennsylvania	15,367,000	21,000,000
Virginia	11,212,000	15,000,000
New York	13,121,000	16,000,000
Alabama	294,000	700,000
Illinois	9,414,000	23,000,000
Indiana	6,214,000	19,000,000
Iowa	1,530,000	3,000,000
Kentucky	2,142,000	3,500,000
Maryland	4,494,000	5,000,000
Michigan	4,925,000	7,000,000
Missouri	2,981,000	5,500,000
Tennessee	1,619,000	4,000,000
Wisconsin	4,286,000	9,000,000
Total	92,680,000	156,700,000

This shows an aggregate of nearly one hundred and fifty-seven million bushels of wheat as the estimated product of the crop in 1855 in fourteen States, which is an increase over the production of 1849 of over sixty-two and a half millions of bushels.

If we continue our figures for the balance of the States and Territories we shall be able to form some estimate of the entire crop of the country. We put them down as follows:

	Bushels Wheat. 1849.	1855.
Arkansas	199,000	300,000
California	17,000	150,000
District of Columbia	17,000	20,000
Connecticut	41,000	50,000
Delaware	482,000	55 ,000
Florida	1,000	2,000
Georgia	1,088,000	1,200,000
Louisiana	—	—
Maine	296,000	400,000
Massachusetts	31,000	50,000
Mississippi	137,000	200,000
New Hampshire	185,000	200,000
New Jersey	1,601,000	2,000,000
North Carolina	2,130,000	2,500,000
Rhode Island	—	—
South Carolina	1,

KNOW-NOTHING SPIES.—The following paragraph appeared in a late number of the Boston Crusader, recognized organ of the 'order:'

'Do not employ at your firesides foreign Catholics, for they are vipers. Irish Catholic servants are to be seen everywhere, at all the first class hotels, and at the tables of private families. They listen to our familiar talk at the table, over our wine and walnuts, and this talk is all divulged to the crafty priest at the confessional, and applied when opportunity comes.'

We will not stop even for a passing allusion to the contemtible twaddle and worn-out nonsense about 'Irish Catholic servants,' 'crafty priests,' and 'the confessional,' for the above is so pointedly answered by the Louisville Democrat that we gladly make place for the remarks of our able contemporary, in preference to any which we might offer of our own. The Democrat says:

'This listening to, and divulging of, private, familiar talk by 'Irish Catholic servants,' if it be true, is very naughty—very disgraceful; and they ought to be ashamed of themselves. But what shall we say for American gentlemen—well bred gentlemen, forsooth—of the honorable and estimable knownothing brotherhood? How often are they seen snugly at the firesides and hospitable boards of their neighbors and friends as social spies, listening to, and treasuring up for future use in their secret midnight conclaves, and elsewhere, the 'familiar' talk of those politically opposed to their secret order? At the business of evesdroping the Irish servant girls and boys can't hold a candle to well-bred American gentlemen of the dark-lantern order.—When you have the former about you, you know who and what they are, and if necessary, can be on your guard. But the know-nothing comes into your house, seats himself in your parlor, partakes at your private board; and thus, in the disguise of a friend and guest, may be, and no doubt often is, acting part of an evesdropper. If the conversation should chance to turn on know-nothingism, he affects to be perfectly ignorant—knows nothing, asks for information, cocks his anxious ear, notes the familiar family talk among supposed friends—and straightway meets his friends of the secret order on the street, or repairs to the midnight council, and divulges all for the use and benefit of the crafty, to be applied when opportunity comes.' Is it not an apt illustration of the old saw, 'the devil reproving sin,' for the advocate of this dark-lantern, eavesdropping fraternity to chide and lecture people, Irish servants or others, for listening to and reporting private 'familiar talk?'

'It is, no doubt, a contemptible slander to say that the Catholic priesthood in this country have converted the confessional into a secret chamber of inquisition to arrive at a knowledge of all the fireside chit-chat going on in private families, with a view the better to conduct a dark conspiracy against those not of the Catholic communion. At any rate, there is a much room—nay, far more—to believe that the know-nothings themselves are guilty of the low and dirty work which the Boston Crusadar charges upon Irish Catholic servants employed in our hotels and private houses. If need be, as before remarked, we can be on our guard against the latter; but the know-nothing creeps in disguise—not as a servants, but as a trusted companion and member of the social circle—and then goes out, and can enlighten the brethren without the least fear of detection and exposure. People who live in glass-houses should not cast stones.

A TRIP TO HAMPTON.—We (that is our, Seni or) passed a very plesant day at Hampton, on Saturday, to which the trip in the J. E. Coffee, (leaving Norfolk at the early hour of 5½ o'cl'k,) was a most refreshing introduction. Notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather there was a cool and captivating breeze from the water, of the delights of which the visitors to the several hotels were the happy recipients: and it is worthy of remark that those who have nothing to do but to keep themselvs cool (which we presume is their case) can have no just cause to complain of hot weather in Hampton. If a position in a cool passage or room, within doors, should tire with its monotony, there are the shade trees in the open air and the bathing house to vary the enjoyment—with a beautiful landscape and water view for the eye to rest upon while the senses are lulled into a state of dreamy beatitude. It is thus that even with the thermometer at 95 in our large cities, a day may be spent at either of the excellent hotels now open at Hampton for the present season.

There is "Burcher's" old establishment, with its summer memories clustering about it, of sweet breezes, generous fare, and an obliging and attentive landlord and landlady, and of many social and delightful re-unions. A little beyond this, and on a much larger scale, "Chesapeake Hall" looms up in grandeur, and gives a promise of the best style of accommodation—a promise which its worthy and estimable proprietor and host, Dr. R. G. Banks, takes very particular care to realize to the entire satisfaction of his pleasure and healthseeking visitors—whether of a day or for a season. As a good table is the one thing requisite in the estimation of visitors, either for health or pleasure, to this marine region—where fish, oysters and crabs can alone be obtained in perfection, and the various other luxuries prized by the epicure are super-abundant—we undertake to say that this consideration has its due weight at "Chesapeake Hall," where for variety and excellence, the fare is unsurpassed.

We know not what others may think, but for ourselves, oysters (large, fat and well relished) fresh from beneath the briny wave, scolloped and stewed, fried hogfish and soft crabs, splendid mutton (boiled and roasted,) chickens fried and boiled, beside many other "kickshaws," was a good enough bill of fare for us—and such were the components of the dinner which we sat down to at Chesapeake Hall on Saturday.

We noticed several improvements and additions which Dr. Banks has made about his premises, since last summer; nor did his beautiful new omnibus, in city style, escape our observation. It was ordered by Dr. R. from a manufacturing firm in Troy, (N. Y.) and has recently arrived. This splendid vehicle waits at Old Point for the arrival of the different steamers which touch there, and conveys the passengers and baggage destined for Chesapeake Hall. The access of visitors to his establishment is thus almost as much facilitated as if they were landed at Hampton direct.

"The Afton House," on the other side of the river, very nearly opposite the Chesapeake Hall, is another very desirable place of summer sojourn; as its retired position, ample buildings with their extended porticos, and clumps of shade trees, will suggest to the stranger. Mr. Tabb, the gentlemanly proprietor, is indefatigable in his attentions to his guests, and his accommodations are of the best description.

Norfolk Herald.

RAPID TRAVELING BY THE "AIR-LINE."—W. D. Bannister ascended in a balloon at Adrian city, Michigan, on the 8th inst., at 10½ A. M., and landed at Clarion county, Pa., at 2½ P. M.; a distance of 350 miles in four hours! He went up three miles and a half high, until he reached a current of air which, he says, sets constantly toward the East—and which, on that occasion at least, was blowing with the fury of a tornado. He was near perishing from the excessive cold to which he was exposed.—It brought on the accustomed drowsy sensation, which prevented him from properly managing his balloon. He was in sleepy state when his "craft" anchored in a tree in Red Bank, having descended in consequence of the evaporation of the gas. The cold was so severe that his feet were completely frozen.

THE CONTEST IN MAINE.—We have received a letter from a distinguished Whig in Maine, giving a concise description of the political condition of that State. It appears that a fusion has been made between the know-nothings, abolitionists, ramrods, and all other isms, against the old-line democrats and old-line whigs, who have each nominated separate tickets. This fusion was expected, as the know nothings of the Northern States have generally stricken the slavery plank from their platform as made at Philadelphia, and have thrown themseives bodily into the arms of the abolitionists, who have no particular creed except hatred to the South and their domestic institutions.

DEMOCRATIC INFANTRY.—Mrs. Huffman, of Page county, Virginia, has named her three boys, which recently made their advent at the same time, after Wise, Faulkner and Spitler. The first and second of these names will be recognized by the public generally; the last is the name of the delegate elect from Page county.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

Attention Democrats!

The Wake county Democratic Club will meet this (Saturday) evening. Come and *feel* for "Sam."

Election Returns.

On Thursday last the people of this State voted for eight members of Congress—see table in another column, for the vote in the Districts last August, together with the names of the candidates for Congress. We give below all the returns received up to the time (Friday night) of going to press. The returns thus far indicate that the old Democratic party is as firm as a rock, and that it has received accessions from the old Henry Clay Whig party.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Glorious Result in Wake!

Mr. Branch, the Democratic candidate, leads Mr. Shepard, dark-lantern, 466 votes in Wake, being a clear gain of 105 votes. Mr. Shepard falls 78 votes behind Gen. Dockery, and Mr. Branch runs 32 votes ahead of Gov. Bragg. This is indeed a brilliant and glorious result for the Wake Democracy. The K. N.'s had boasted that they had a majority sworn in, and that they would carry the County—Mr. Rayner, Mr. Miller, Mr. Rogers, and others were incessant in their labors, and neither money, nor misrepresentation, nor demagogism was spared in this last great effort to swing the good old Democratic ship from her moorings; *but there she stands*, her flag still on high in the sunlight of victory, cheering her friends and bidding defiance to her enemies.

The majority in Wake is beyond our most sanguine calculations. We had counted on 400, and would not have "compromised" before the election on a vote less; but 466 is a majority worthy of the past history of the County, and a strong assurance of victory over all possible combinations in the future. So sinks the vile ism in the County of Wake, branded with the condemnation and scorn of *fifteen hundred and seventy-three high-minded freemen!* Below we give the vote of Wake by precincts:

Precincts.	1854. Bragg.	1854. Dock'y.	1855. Branch.	1855. Shep.
Raleigh,	294	382	201	453
Rolesville,	127	15	144	40
Laws',	135	67	130	49
Eagle Rock,	31	129	22	101
Wakefield,	27	24	45	27
Busbee's,	78	96	70	86
Banks',	78	26	77	22
B. Jones',	132	29	150	9
Nat. Jones',	61	24	68	5
Dupree's,	101	9	105	3
Joel Jones',	48	9	67	3
Upchurch's,	125	34	91	29
Cedar Level,	36	22	63	8
Hayes',	75	17	79	23
Lynn's,	29	64	35	40
Simms',	13	11	16	17
Oak Grove,	13	29	12	42
Spikes,	53	29	47	41
Dunnsville,	116	39	112	13
Forestville,	30	42	35	39
Ridgway,	14	73	4	77
	1541	1180	1578	1107

Bragg's majority, 361. Branch's majority, 466.

Johnston.

Smithfield, Johnston, Shepard about 75, Branch 41; Coonsborough, Branch 25; Shepard 23; Boon Hill, Branch 120, Shepard 35.

Orange County.

The vote in Orange is as follows: Shepard 932, Branch 797. The vote is not, as large as it was in August last—a falling off on both sides.

Warren.

The vote of Warren is as follows: Branch 777, Shepard 111. Warren has done well.

Franklin.

Majority for Branch, 381.

Granville.

Full vote not in, but Mr. Branch's majority about 200.

THIRD DISTRICT.

We learn that Dnplin—Mr. Reid's County—has given Mr. Winslow some five or six hundred majority.

Sampson.

Sampson has given Mr. Winslow, Dem., about 400 majority.

Reid's majority in Wilmington is said to be about 60.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Eight out of twelve precincts in Wayne heard from—Ruffin, about 1,000—Latham 260. Ruffin's majority in the County will be about 800.

Wilson precinct, Wilson Co., gives Ruffin 120, Latham 68.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Northampton.

Majority for Shaw, Dem., 211.

Halifax.

Majority far Shaw, Dem., 6.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Guilford.

Guilford is the only County in this District from which we have heard. The Patriot of Friday gives the vote as follows: Reade K. N. Whig, 1905—Kerr anti-K. N. Whig, 848. This seems to indicates Mr. Kerr's defeat.

Alamance.

The report is that the vote of this County for Kerr and Reade is about balanced.

Mr. Branch's Speech.

We but express the opinion of the large assemblage of Democrats present at the Barbecue here on Tuesday last, when we say that the speech of L. O'B. Branch, Esq., on the occasion was one of the ablest delivered in this City for years. He spoke for about two hours, and in the course of his remarks referred to every topic of interest now agitating the public mind. On the question of slavery, and in his exposition of the principles, workings and results of the Know Nothing organization, he was especially clear, pointed and conclusive.

Mr. Branch was listened to with marked attention throughout, and was greeted repeatedly with the most enthusiastic applause. His manner as a public speaker is excellent.—His voice is strong and commanding, and his gesticulation alike appropriate and impressive.

The people of the District, without distinction of party, may well be proud of such a man as their Representative.

☞ We understand that at the Dunnsville precinct in this County, those gentlemen at the Falls of Neuse, formerly Know Nothings, who had withdrawn from the Order, and whose Cards had been published in the Standard announcing the fact, appeared at the polls carrying a flag, and *voted in a body for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Branch.* The Register pronounced the Card referred to a forgery, and we replied to this on the day of the election branding the statement of that paper as false. The public now see who was right in the matter. The Dunnsville Democracy have acquitted themselves gloriously; and many a Democrat, formerly a Know Nothing, aided them in rolling up their overwhelming majority for Branch. We trust the Democrats in all quarters will continue to come out from the dark concern until the last one of them is free from its control. Come back, gentlemen—come back, all of you, to the good old Democratic fold.

☞ Mr. Rayner, as our readers know, made speeches in Virginia during the late contest there, and was considerably instrumental in increasing Mr. Wise's vote in some localities. As far as heard from, he has done the same thing here for the Democratic candidates. For example, he spoke at Law's precinct in Wake, and was replied to by Maj. Wilder; and Mr. Branch, the Democratic candidate, runs nearly up with Gov. Bragg's vote at that box, while Mr. Shepard, the dark-lantern, runs some twenty votes behind Gen. Dockery.

☞ We inadvertently omited, in our last, to mention the name of Mr. Geo. H. Faribault as one of the speakers at Banks' on the 28th ult. Mr. F. is a young man, and this was his first attempt at a political speech, and it gave promise of future usefulness to his party and his country.

☞ We have had fine refreshing showers for some days past. Corn and Democracy are flourishing, and the harvest of the latter, already gathered, is as abundant as that of the former promises to be. Considerable increase in "Small Potatoes."

Our Mass Meeting.

Below will be found some account of the Democratic Mass Meeting in this City on Tuesday last. It was a proud day for Democracy; the speaking was excellent, and its effect powerful; and the barbecue was one of the nicest and most abundant ever spread. According to the K. N. mode of computation, *a la* Register and Star, there were four or five thousand *true American freemen* present; but according to honest Democratic reckoning, there were about one thousand—three or four times the number that attended the K. N. mass concern here a week or two ago.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the Democracy of the Fourth Congressional District convened in the City of Raleigh, on the 31st July, when, on motion of Frank I. Wilson, Esq., the meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: Maj. N. G. Rand, President: G. W. Thompson, Esq., Col. Willis Whitaker, Geo. B. Allen, A. K. Clements, Kimbrough Jones, W. R. Poole, Sam'l Whitaker, and John Walton, Esqs., Vice Presidents; W. Whitaker, jr., W. A. Allen, and G. H. Farebault, Secretaries.

The following communications from invited guests were then read by one of the Secretaries:

WILLIAMSTON, July 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your invitation as President of the Democratic Club of Wake, to attend and address the people at a Mass Meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings to be held in Raleigh on 31st instant. I need scarcely say that it would afford me great pleasure to meet my friends on that occasion, and give what aid I could in suppressing what I believe to be, one of the most reprehensible and dangerous organizations with which this country has ever been visited; and at the same time to mingle my congratulations with others, that the time-honored principles of the Democratic party have proved so eminently successful, and are still prepared to meet and overthrow, by the force of reason and the light of truth, all influences or combinations which seek to arrest the onward march of those principles in securing the prosperity of this glorious Union of ours. But other engagements will forbid me the enjoyment of this pleasure.

And now, what is the proud position of the Democratic party in North Carolina? It is admitted that the Whig party, as heretofore organized, is extinct. It is claimed that the new party has arisen upon the "ruins" of the two old parties; but the candid will not deny, that in this State those attached to this Know Nothing organization, and once professed Democrats, are comparatively a small number.—We are, however, reminded that some of the Know Nothing candidates for Congress were once Democrats. Whoever, though, is acquainted with the antecedents of these candidates will, in turn, perceive an exemplification of the large number of *prominent* Democrats who are claimed to have abandoned their faith—*disappointed office seekers!* In the present canvass all former political issues are abandoned; a pregnant admission that Democratic policy is right! And what have we now to meet? An intolerant, secret, oath-bound party waging war upon our Democratic national administration, se eking to fan the country into a religious frenzy inconsistent with the genius and spirit of our institutions, and to falsify what has become a maxim here—"America is the asylum of the oppressed."

Recently have I seen some of the objectionable consequences of this agitation. Even here in North Carolina we are expected to follow the example of Know Nothing Massachusetts. Political parsons are pushing into the arena—one already a candidate for Congress—one or more chaplains of political councils—another urging upon our people the Maine liquor law, the ally of Know Nothingism at the North—and others making their appearance in the political press and on the stump engaged in political strife, and the especial champions of Know Nothings. Against this priest-craft I trust and believe all good and patriotic men will unite. Is there a great horror of Roman Catholic Jesuitism? Do not the signs of the times at the North and the demonstration we have here, warn us that there is just as much danger of Protestant Jesuitism? Is the Pope of Rome to be dreaded because he assumes to absolve his people from the consequences of taking a false oath? And is not the same power to be feared from a Know Nothing Council, as in Philadelphia, which professes to absolve its subjects from the oath of secrecy which they had solemnly taken? The Democratic party reprobates all this politico-religious fanaticism, condemns the feeling which begat the alien and sedition law so justly obnoxious to the American people, plants itself upon the Constitution, and the Democratic practice under it which has made us such a prosperous and powerful country, presents candidates able and true, and invites the co-operation of those manly and independent Whigs who will not take "the oath." There is one subject that ought to arrest the attention and command the united energies of *all* Southern men. Southern institutions are confessedly in danger by the political tornado that not long since swept over the non-slaveholding States. And by whose aid and influence were many, if not all, of these free-soil and abolition triumphs achieved? By Know Nothingism! And are we, therefore, to be distracted by appeals, from this new party here, against Catholics and foreigners when our dearest rights are invaded, threatening a disruption of this happy government of ours, by the northern wing of this party? I trust not—I believe not. We have an opportunity, which I hope we will avail ourselves of, to sustain our national administration, crippled at the north as it has been by an adherence to our Constitutional rights; and to show our approbation of the good and true men there, many of whom have been sacrificed for contending for those rights.

The conviction is irresistible on my mind that within the next two years our country has to pass through the severest ordeal we have ever witnessed; and the conviction is equally strong that the overthrow of the Democratic party will precipitate a crisis greatly to be feared and deplored by the patriot and philanthropist.

Hoping that your meeting may be productive of much good, and encourage the efforts of your sound and able standard-bearer, Mr. Branch, I am

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
ASA BIGGS.

M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., Pres't of the Democratic Club of the County of Wake, Raleigh, N. C.

HILLIARDSTON, Nash County, N. C., July 23, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have received your polite note of the 14th inst., inviting me and my friends to be present at a "Mass Meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings of the 4th Congressional District at Raleigh, on Tuesday, 31st inst.," and do assure you did circumstances permit that it would afford me much pleasure to be with you on that occasion.

I rejoice to find that the Democracy every where in North Carolina, with but few exceptions, remain firm, and are not insensible to the danger that is now threatening us. Abolitionism and fanaticism in disguise in its crusade against us and our institutions seemed to prostrate every thing before it till it reached the republican soil of "Old Virginia," and the whole South should ever feel grateful to the Hon. Henry A. Wise for his bold and manly efforts in our behalf.

I cannot say to what extent this new party may have succeeded in making inroads upon the Democracy elsewhere, but I think I hazard nothing in making the assertion that Nash will give as large a majority on the first Thursday in August next as the most sanguine may anticipate.

I have heard many Democrats express deep regret on account of Mr. Shepard's having attached himself to the Know Nothing party, and did not hesitate to acknowledge that it would have afforded them great pleasure to have cast their votes for him had he remained firm in the ranks of the Democracy; but under existing circumstances they will not support him, and I doubt very much whether his vote in this County will be as great as the usual Whig strength.

I am, very respectfully, &c., &c.,
A. H. ARRINGTON.

To Mr. M. A. Bledsoe, President Wake Democratic Club.

HILLIARDSTON, Nash county, July 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Your kind invitation to be present at a Democratic and anti-Know Nothing Mass Meeting in Raleigh on the 31st inst., was handed to me on yesterday whilst our noble standard-bearer, Mr. Branch, was addressing his fellow-citizens at this place. I assure you, sir, he has been well received by the Democracy in this part of the county, and I have no doubt but that the applause which greeted him here on yesterday will be but re-echoed in still louder tones at the Old Fields where he speaks to-day, and where it is confidently expected he will get every vote living in the District. You may rest assured Mr. Branch will get the Democratic vote of Nash. I hope, sir, you will have a glorious meeting, and could I conveniently attend, would most certainly avail myself of the invitation with which you have honored me.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
H. G. WILLIAMS.

To M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., President Democratic Club, Wake County, N. C.

After the reading of the letters the President introduced to the meeting, L. O'B. Branch, Esq., Democratic candidate for Congress from this District. Mr. Branch spoke for nearly three hours, discussing with great force the important measures which divide the two great parties of the country—Know Nothingism. Every point was well disposed of, and Mr. Branch was cheered on by the applause and approbation of his countrymen who surrounded him.

After Mr. B. had concluded, dinner was announced, which was partaken of by about one thousand voters of the District. The dinner, (its whole arrangements,) was under the direction of our spirited young Democrat, F. J. Hutchins, Esq., and it is due to him to say that it was well gotten up, and fully came up to the expectations of his numerous friends who confided it to his care.

After dinner, the President, Maj. Rand, introduced A. M. Lewis, Esq., to the meeting. Mr. L. spoke for two and a half hours, in his happiest strain, and was frequently applauded for his eloquence and his well-timed anecdotes.—He handled with gloves off, and *rough* hands, Know Nothingism, in all its shapes; he dealt some heavy blows at the *fanaticism* of the monster, and warned Democrats, those who had joined them, to come *out*, and flee the wrath to which this modern *ism* is doomed.

Mr. Cantwell next took the stand, and in a strain of eloquence, wit, and sarcasm, administered a castigation to *Sam* and his followers, which they can never forget.

Mr. Jas. T. Marriott was next called, and he responded in the happiest effort of his life. Know Nothingism and its "Big Potatoe," met with *"rebuff upon mended licks,"* which told well; and in the midst of his speech he was interrupted to read the withdrawal, from the K. N. order, of Mr. Burrell Mangum.

Mr. Faribault was called, but the hour being late, 6 o'clock, he excused himself.

Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the day. W. H. High, Esq., our excellent sheriff, made a satisfactory explanation of his connection and withdrawal from the Know Nothing order, and exhorted the Democracy to be, as in former days, true to their principles, true to the Constitution, true to themselves, and true to L. O'B. BRANCH.

The meeting then adjourned.

N. G. RAND, President.

W. WHITAKER, JR.,
W. A. ALLEN,
G. H. FARIBAULT,
} Secretaries.

The Mass Meeting at Weldon.

We copy from the last Roanoke Republican the following interesting account of the late Democratic Mass Meeting at Weldon:

"THE MASS MEETING AT WELDON.—The Mass Meeting of the Democrats and Anti-Know-Nothings at Weldon, on Saturday last, was one of the most successful we ever attended. We suppose that at least one thousand people were present, nearly all of whom were enthusiastic Anti-Know-Nothings. The "dark lanterns" did not turn out—they skulked from the light—they could not induce themselves to attend and submit to the "skinning" which they knew was in store for them. At the Know Nothing Meeting, the week previous, at least one half were Democrats. We regret that every Democrat in the County was not present, for the effect of Rayner's speech was only to arouse to energetic action every one of them who heard it.

After the extra trains arrived the crowd repaired to the arbor prepared for the occasion. We understand that a flag with the name of R. T. Paine had been flying there that morning, but it was quietly *lowered to the dust*, and the banner with the words Shaw and the Constitution soon made its appearance—a good omen for to-morrow when the Star of Paine will sink below the horizon, and that of Shaw will ascend to the zenith.

The Meeting was opened by Wm. Hill Esq., who, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. Lacy of Fredricksburg, Va. Mr. Lacy occupied the stand for about two hours and a half, and delivered one of the most conclusive and eloquent speeches we have ever listened to. Upon the vital importance of the Slavery question to the South—upon the necessity of a *National party* to the *safety* of the *South*—upon the well founded claims of the Democratic party to the name of National, and the suicidal policy of Southern men to desert that party, and fly for succor to this new organization, which, at the North, had taken such a united stand against us, he was indeed, irresistible, and we doubt not, that his words found their way to the hearts of any present who were opposed to him.

Mr. Lacy also spoke eloquently and convincingly of the horrible despotism which the Know Nothing party exercises over its members, by swearing them to abide by the decrees of their councils—thus destroying all freedom of action.—He commented, most forcibly, on the immorality of the extra judicial oaths, and clearly showed that he who takes the oaths prescribed by the Know Nothing Constitution and takes, also, an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, swears to support two instruments which are inconsistent—he did not pretend to judge them, he left the matter between them and their God. The whole machinery of the Know-Nothing order was by him fully exposed. In "words of light" he portrayed its immorality—its hypocrisy—its tampering with the souls of men, its danger to the best interests of the Republic—and in beautiful language, called upon those who had been deluded into it, to come forth and enter as members, the Democratic fold—to take the manacles from their limbs and walk up to the polls as freemen on Thursday next.

It is impossible for us to do any thing like justice to Mr. Lacy's speech—it was all that we could have desired—it abounded in flashes of wit and genius, and gave evidence of the accomplished scholar as well as distinguished Orator. Mr. Lacy was loudly applauded and communicated his own feelings to his audience—but in his warmest appeals he never descended to vulger scurrility and abuse: on the contrary he demeaned himself throughout, as a high toned Virginia gentleman addressing an audience composed of the sons and *daughters* of the Old North State.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lacy's speech the gentleman betook themselves to the well filled tables in the vicinity, and the ladies were conducted to Whitfield's Hotel where every thing was done up to order, an excellent dinner, with water-melons and all the luxuries of the season, having been prepared for them.

After dinner the stand was occupied by Quenten Busbee and A. M. Lewis Esqrs of Raleigh. Mr. Busbee spoke about three quarters of an hour in the most argumentative manner, proving the unsoundness of the K. Nothings on the subject of Slavery, and the fallacy of any party seeking support on two issues only, that of disfranchisement of foreigners and Catholics. Mr. Busbee asked what other measures they proposed to administer the Government on in case they should succeed? He handled this part of his subject admirably. Mr. Busbee's speech was excellent throughout.

Mr. Lewis next occupied the stand—in a speech replete with wit, eloquence, and sarcasm, fully sustaining his reputation as a superior political speaker, and commanding the undivided attention of his audience during its whole delivery.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lacy was again called out, and, for about half an hour, kept the audience in a roar with his wit and anecdote. This was a glorious *finale* to one of the most successful meetings the Democrats of this County have ever held."

John B. Clay, Esq.

We publish to-day, from the Kentucky Statesman, the substance of a speech recently delivered by John B. Clay, a son of Henry Clay, against the dark-lantern organization. He is "a chip of the old block," scorning all concealments and unmanly dealing.

The Register and Star have both published a statement from the Louisville Journal, that John B. Clay had "torn down the mansion of his immortal father at Ashland," and been engaged in "selling the beams, rafters, posts, &c., of his glorious father's old dwelling house, to be manufactured into walking sticks," &c. Mr. Clay has replied to this in a long letter, in which he shows he has carried out his father's wish in erecting a new mansion at Ashland; and that, seeing the great desire which prevailed among the friends of his father, to have portions of the timber as mementoes of him, and being much troubled by applications for it, he employed a poor man, a cabinet-maker, to make some walking sticks and boxes out of the timber, the proceeds of the sales of the same to be devoted to charitable purposes, after paying this poor man for his labor. He concludes his letter as follows:

"At last it occurred to me that I might put some of the old lumber which was useless to me to a good and worthy use. I determined to have some little articles made as souvenirs of Ashland from the old roof trees, that I would cause them to be placed with a friend in Lexington to be sold, with the understanding with him that the proceeds, after paying the cost of construction, should be donated to some public charity. I accordingly employed a cabinet-maker, himself almost an object of charity, as he said in these hard times, to make some boxes. About 140 have been made and 100 canes, of which some six or eight boxes only bitherto have been sold. I have good hope, however, that the residue will be, and at a profit which may next winter gladden the hearts of some few poor widows and orphans. Except what have been sold of these boxes and canes deposited with Mr. John Wilson for sale, and for the purpose stated, the man who says I have sold one particle of the old timber of my father's is a *liar* and a *villain*, and I, before God, pronounce him to be so."

He adds that if guilty of the charge preferred against him by the Journal, he should consider himself "unworthy to possess" his "father's house—unworthy to be a Kentuckian, and should be willing to fly to some remote corner of the earth to hide" his "vile and dishonored head."

The Register and Star have made themselves parties to this slander on Henry Clay's son. Will they do him justice by stating these facts?

Know-Nothing Lies!

Read the following and be convinced that Know-Nothingism makes *falsehood* its chief weapon of warfare. If the Register has a spark of honor left—if one phosphorescent gleam of manly virtue remains in its composition—we call upon it to expose its informant, or else it stands branded with the crime of deception and untruth. The original, signed by each man respectively, may be seen at our office. EDS. STANDARD.

For the Standard,

FALLS OF NEUSE, July 31, 1855.

Messrs. HOLDEN & WILSON:—Sirs: This is to certify that the person is clear of the base and fraudulent charges set forth in the Register, relative to carrying a card up to the Standard, bearing date July 25, with names from the Falls of Neuse. *We did give the gentleman our names of our own free will and accord;* and as for his carrying our names unbeknowingly, or against our consent, it is a *base, bald falsehood* and without foundation. And as for the three names alluded to in the Register, myself, Y. Glenn, J. N. Lowery and M. W. Daniel, and that one of these three would vote for Mr. Shepard, this is also false. *We will vote for L. O'B. Branch if we live to see Thursday.* No person will dare deny giving the person alluded to their names. This shows who is trying to practice fraud on the eve of the election, by basely slandering and misrepresenting an innocent person.

GEORGE T. GOODIN,
YANCEY GLENN,
J. N. LOWERY,
M. W. DANIEL,
E. EDWARDS,
ELI ELLEN.

Test:
ANDERSON KING.

Arrival of the Isabel.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamer Isabel arrived here this morning to lay up and repair. She sailed from Havana on the 26th, and touched at Charleston on the 28th, to land passengers.

The Cholera was raging to an alarming extent at Havana, and there had been numerous deaths among the military. She handled with gloves off, and *rough* hands, Know Nothingism, in all its shapes; he dealt some heavy blows at the *fanaticism* of the monster, and warned Democrats, those who had joined them, to come *out*, and flee the wrath to which this modern *ism* is doomed.

Consols 91.

American State stocks neglected. Railroad securities steady.

The following is the latest from Liverpool being up to noon of Saturday 22nd. Cotton and breadstuffs firm.

A New Project.

BOSTON, July 30.—It is proposed that the 3000 Anti-Nebraska clergymen in New England, become life members of the Emigrant Aid Society, each paying $30, the proceeds to be applied to settling Kansas with Christians.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, July 30, 2 P. M. I deeply regret to inform you that the dreadful scourge known as Yellow Fever, has made its appearance in this city. Up to noon to-day seventeen cases and two deaths have occurred here, all traceable to Gosport.

Mr. Rayner thinks that in the South a man's patriotism is to be measured by the number of negroes he owns—that one who owns but few cannot have as much love for the Country as Mr. Rayner who owns 100. We ask him which class has supplied our armies with *volunteers* in time of war—those who owned few or no slaves—or the owners of 100 negroes each? *Hal. Expositor.*

The Removal of Governor Reeder—the Kansas Judges, etc.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The removal of Governor Reeder has created a good deal of excitement here. It is believed that Mr. Dawson will not accept the appointment. It will then be given to a Southern man.

The Kansas Judges have not been removed. The administration has not received any thing from them yet.

☞ The K. N's. claimed at the Raleigh box, before the election, 500 votes. They had their forces, they said, all ready and sworn to vote for their candidate; but they polled only 453. According to this, therefore, there are just 67 members to be reprimanded. Who is to deliver the lecture to these stubborn and unmanageable Sams?

Who is Sam?
The question now is, where is Sam? *Star.*

VOTE OF THE STATE.

Below we give the vote between Messrs. BRAGG and DOCKERY, in August last, dividing the State into Congressional Districts for convenience of reference:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	1854. Bragg, Dem.	1854. Dockery, Whig.	1855. Shaw, Dem.	1855. Paine, K. N.
Currituck,	544	158	000	000
Camden,	125	461	000	000
Pasquotank,	381	496	000	000
Perquimons,	343	334	000	000
Gates,	422	351	000	000
Chowan,	283	245	000	000
Hertford,	287	306	000	000
Northampton,	641	490	000	000
Halifax,	584	551	000	000
Martin,	696	299	000	000
Bertie,	410	490	000	000
Washington,	245	388	000	000
Tyrrell,	109	275	000	000
	4970	4844	0000	0000

SECOND DISTRICT.

			Ruffin, Dem.	Latham, K. N.
Hyde,	303	397	000	000
Beaufort,	572	901	000	000
Pitt,	725	708	000	000
Craven,	688	599	000	000
Jones,	230	229	000	000
Lenoir,	394	274	000	000
Wayne,	1145	304	000	000
Greene,	358	351	000	000
Edgecombe,	1404	155	000	000
Onslow,	596	288	000	000
Carteret,	399	403	000	000
	6764	4559	0000	0000

THIRD DISTRICT.

			Winslow, Dem.	Reid, K. N.
New Hanover,	1109	424	000	000
Brunswick,	435	416	000	000
Columbus,	512	304	000	000
Bladen,	620	426	000	000
Sampson,	860	599	000	000
Cumberland,	1473	904	000	000
Robeson,	782	679	000	000
Duplin,	1061	225	000	000
Richmond,	113	708	000	000
	6965	4685	0000	0000

FOURTH DISTRICT.

			Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Wake,	1541	1167	1578	1107
Franklin,	713	389	000	000
Warren,	754	163	777	111
Granville,	1078	995	000	000
Orange,	963	1080	797	932
Nash,	1115	95	000	000
Johnston,	936	744	000	000
	7100	4588	0000	0000

FIFTH DISTRICT.

			Kerr, Whig.	Reade, K. N.
Person,	601	331	000	000
Caswell,	1007	220	000	000
Alamance,	696	597	000	000
Chatham,	1017	1137	000	000
Randolph,	403	1378	000	000
Guilford,	528	1615	000	000
Moore,	605	752	000	000
Montgomery,	145	741	000	000
	5002	6771	0000	0000

SIXTH DISTRICT.

			Scales, Dem.	Purrer, K. N.
Stokes,	636	437	000	000
Forsythe,	897	802	000	000
Rockingham,	1036	317	000	000
Davidson,	679	1292	000	000
Davie,	364	610	000	000
Yadkin,	650	758	000	000
Surry,	797	464	000	000
Iredell,	392	1256	000	000
Alexander,	235	441	000	000
Ashe,	550	671	000	000
	6236	7048	0000	0000

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

			Craige, Dem.	Stowe, K. N.
Catawba,	739	310	000	000
Gaston,	808	188	000	000
Lincoln,	573	396	000	000
Mecklenbur

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 22, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 8, 1855. 88—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE. ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,
CARROLL COUNNY, VA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the tenth of August, 1855, under the superintendence of the former very able and accomplished Instructor, Benjamin F. Thompson.

At the close of each session there is a public examination. We have examined his students, and heard them examined by men experienced in teaching, graduates of the best colleges in the United States, and we do not hesitate to say that, the facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough education, are not surpassed by those of any other institution. The school is very promising.

The course of studies includes all the branches taught in the best academies. Tuition varies from five to twelve dollars and fifty cents, according to studies pursued. Board can be had in town at $5 per month; in the country at $4, in good families. Board so cheap, places an education within the reach of all; it is done to encourage the school. Parents and guardians at a distance, may have no fears in placing young persons under the care of the teacher, for they will be under his immediate protection.

No pains or expense will be spared on his part, for the mental and moral improvement of all entrusted to his care.

M. D. CARTER,
F. L. HALE,
W. H. COOK,
E. C. ELLIOTT,
C. L. DAWSON,
WM. LINDSAY,
J. B. MITCHELL,
C. W. UTLEY. } *Board of Trustees.*

July 17, 1855. 1083—w4t.pd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1855. John West *vs.* Susan West, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan West, the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Oxford, and also in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless she appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and answer said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to her.

Witness: Eugene Grissom, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Oxford the first Monday of March, A. D., 1855.

E. GRISSOM, C. S. C.

July 17, 1855. 1083—4S1.

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON Monday 23d July, 1855.

Circulars containing all necessary infomation sent on application to A. McDOWELL *Principal.*

June 20, 1855. 61—6w.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THOSE WHO HAVE NEglected to settle with the subscriber for goods bought during the year 1854 are very respectfully requested to head this notice—and call and settle at once either by cash or note.

E. L. HARDING.

July 20, 1855. 79—3t.

☞ Register, Star, and Spirit of the Age copy 3 times.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND N. C. R. R. Co., July 23, 1855.

THE PERIOD FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS having been extended as heretofore intimated, and as the propositions which may be received will settle the question of the Eastern terminus of the Road, proposals are now invited by the President and Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, at their office in Newbern, North Carolina, from the 2d to the 15th of August next, for the grading, bridging, Masonry, and superstructure, including the iron (the plan of rail to be furnished by the Company and to be of 60 pounds to the lineal yard) of those sections of the Road between Newbern and Beaufort Harbour, terminating on the east side of Newport River at the Shell rock opposite Gallant's point, and also for those sections of the Road between Newbern and Beaufort harbor terminating on the west side of Newport River at the White Rock opposite Sheppard's Point and Carolina City.

The bids can be made for the work in sections of one mile each, or for the entire distance of about 37 miles, and they will state what amount of stock, and County Bonds and cash will be received in payment.

The maps, profiles, plans and specifications will be ready for inspection at the office of the Company on the 2d of August next, where any further information can be obtained in regard to the work.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals should they not be satisfactory. All other things being equal in awarding the contracts, preference will be given to residents.

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON,
Chief Engineer.

July 29, 1855. 72—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

A CLERK IS WANTED IN THE POST OFFICE, Raleigh. Address or apply to

W. WHITE, P. M.

July 30, 1855.

HORSES STRAYED---$10 REWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY THE ABOVE REward of Ten Dollars, and other necessary charges, for the recovery of his two horses, of the following descriptions: One a gray mare, 9 or 10 years old, of medium size, a little flea-bitten, with a small scar on the right hind hough caused by a snag. She paces well under the saddle, but not fast. I had her 18 months ago of James Harris, of Raleigh, or his agent, Wm. Copley. Her colt is a sorrel colored mule, 3 white feet and half stocking legs, 2 behind and one before. The other fore leg is not recollected to have any white about it. He has a small star in the forehead, and was one year old last spring. Both mare and colt were in fair order when they left me, about 14th inst. When last heard from they were making their way up through Franklin county. My address is Nashville, N. C.

WILLIAM COLSON.

July 25, 1855. 1085—w3tpd.

☞ Warrenton News copy 3 times.

Extra Train for the DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

An extra Train of Cars will leave WARRENTON DEPOT, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, on

TUESDAY MORNING, THE 31st INSTANT,

at half past six o'clock, and arrive at RALEIGH between 10 and 11 o'clock of the same morning, for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the Democratic Mass Meeting, to be held in Raleigh on that day.

July 27th, 1855. 71—

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT Retailing Liquors is discontinued in my Establishment, by order of the Commissioners of Raleigh. All persons indebted to said Establishment, by Note or Account, will please come and settle, as no further indulgence can be given.

JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, July 23d, 1855. 70—4t.

FOR SALE.—THE OFFICE AND FIXTURES OF the "Metropolitan" are offered for sale by the Proprietor. The office is well supplied with every thing necessary for publishing a large paper, also with a good job assortment. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber.

R. H. WHITAKER, Raleigh.

July 28th, 1855. 72—tf.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Waldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each voluue will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DELIVERING ONE or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Live Oak*," and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction*," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bill when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but roughhewed the moulding way, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not be bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the bevelling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed; provided the piecies will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the steam, apron, fore deadwood, steamson, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 18⅜ inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13⅜ to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13⅜ inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17⅛ inches, at the floorhead 14 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 24 inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14½ feet, and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st October, 1856.

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a seperate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, —— of the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at ——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 23d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain.....	3,600 cubic feet, at	per foot—$
Frame timber of all other kinds, estimated at 20,400	" " at	per foot—
Promiscuous timber, amounting to.....	6,000 " " at	per foot—
Total amount.....	30,000	$—

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to me at ——, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witnesses;

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) Signature.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

June 27, 1855. 1081—w6w.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.
Raleigh May 10, 1855.	48—tf.

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

ley ever offered in this City, comprising

ICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,

ROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,

RGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.

ONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

lso, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of PRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, hich they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have his month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, elt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn Hats,	
"	Tan "	"
"	Tea Col'r "	"
"	Canton	"
"	Petal	"
"	Panama	"
"	Cavalier	"
"	Wide Awake	"
"	Octagon	"
"	Sebastopol	"

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of ll kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

NLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

T IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on ay line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

ontaining the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events hat transpire in this Great Country. We can and do oast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the xpress Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between ycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and irginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange. To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per ent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies ent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., nd pledge themselves never to buy for their own account r on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments o them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and exclusive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock f Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention o their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a ittle under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well eatured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like nost negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph r Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to he North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his appreension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and 25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. t may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph ounty, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment f HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and ildren, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, hina Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* oncern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,
(Exclusively)
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) as not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all hose and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,

Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do,
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now covor property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,
A highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL, is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily,	"	$5
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS.

June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseills Frocks.
Also.
Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " "
Spun " "
Listo Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ½ Hose.
" and Cotton. do.

We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

E. L. HARDING.

June 11th, 1855. 58—sw.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	5,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

HARDING.

May 25, 1855 53—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law, Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1v w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞

THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of, the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the grossr amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, fo $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both pa pers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
July 10th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 11th of August next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:

$60,000, dated January 1st, 1835, and running thirty years.
$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $129,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.

If these bonds are not all sold on that day, the advertisement will continue until the 1st September, and if all not then sold, it will be continued until the 15th September.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 10, 1855. 66—std.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

A subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 30 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE At THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.

W. L. POMEROY.

July 9th, 1855. 67.—
☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY AUGUST 4, 1855. No. 73.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch. Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenten, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month,	$25 00
" week,	9 00
" day,	1 50

For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.

Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.

A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.

July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYRREL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Palmer, deceased, by Jollee, Hanks & Co., and from them by me.

Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freckled face and hair inclined to be red. I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement of either of them, or fifty dollars for both, in any jail so that I can get them.

L. H. SANDERS.

Smithfield, July 6th, 1855. 63—tf.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING S E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Living and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention; at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.

E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.

Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, July 16, 1855. To Wesley Buchanan and all my creditors.

Please to take notice, that at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday of August next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the law for the relief of honest debtors, in such cases made and provided; and thereby discharge myself from arrest in a case then and there to be returned, wherein Wesley Buchanan is plaintiff and I am defendant.

E. A. MOORE.

July 20, 1855. 79- t8Aug.

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 87th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saving that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subcription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address,

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.

We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.

July 6, 1855. 65—3t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months,	$17 50
Board " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " "	1 25
	$62 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.

The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough coruse of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information address

E. E. WILEY, *President.*
Emory P. O., Va.

July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT LOST. LOST SINCE THE 29TH DAY OF LAST MARCH, a Bounty Land Warrant, No. 12, 977 for 80 acres of land issued to Winfield Morgan some time in 1851. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for such warrant, as it was issued after the death of the said Winfield Morgan, and his widow, Haskeith Morgan, intends applying for a warrant under the act 3d March last.

W. H. JOYNER, Agent for Haskeith Morgan,
of Granville Co., N. C.

June 26, 1855. 62—6w.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the name of HAYWOOD & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All these indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 66—

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, WILL CONTINUE the Drug Business at the Store heretofore occupied by HAYWOOD & SCOTT, and will keep a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Window Glass and Putty; Perfumery and Soap; Teeth and Hair Brushes; Segars, Tobacco, &c.. &c.

To which he calls the attention of his friends and customers, being determined to sell as low as any house in the City.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and Prescriptions put up by a careful and competent person.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 67—

CHECK MARSEILLES PANTS.—50 PAIRS received yesterday by Express.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tacker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 32—1y.

EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Sugar, No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Our patriarchal institutions are assailed by foreign and domestic foes. France and England have avowed their hostility, and our brethren of the free States are determined to repeal the fugitive act. This will destroy the Union. Is it not in the power of the slaveholding States to preserve it? It can be done by exporting and importing for themselves. It will be contended by many that it is not practicable, having neither ships or seamen. A late able writer of New Orleans states that we have now four millions of slaves. Virginia is the largest slave holder, ever conspicuous in times of peril—her lead will be followed and vigorously sustained. She sends off annually a large number of slaves to the South to increase the production of cotton, already exceeding the demand. Would it not be wise in her to establish shipyards in all her suitable ports, and set several thousand of her male slaves, from sixteen to eighteen, under able ship carpenters, to building ships? It is likely all the slave States would follow the example. In a short time they would have ships enough to export and import for themselves. Shipping direct to foreign ports, their valuable productions would yield such profits that higher wages might be given to seamen than could be paid by any other power. The water-power of Virginia cannot be surpassed. Why not retain all her female slaves?—establish cotton and woolen factories and manufacture extensively? Every Southern State would follow and profit by the example. A wealthy Pe Dee planter has made the experiment with success. Such an undertaking will be attended with some difficulty. Where owners of slaves decline, they must be purchased at the highest prices, or hired. To induce investments, the State Legislatures should exempt from taxation, both shipyards, factories and hands, and give premiums for ships of the best models and structure. They should also use their credit and influence, and loan liberally. Millions are appropriated for the building of Railroads—all valueless if the abolitionists are not arrested in their mad career. As an offset to incipient expenses the character of the slaves would be elevated—their feelings secured from outrage by keeping them at home, and the interest of the master promoted by adding to their value at least one third. Such a division of labor would increase the value of all our staples, especially cotton, by reducing the quantity. It is the scarcity of an article that enhances its value. Adam Smith illustrates the position by an example. The Dutch East India Company at one time were the exclusive owners of the Nutmeg region. On a full crop they burned one-half to realize greater profits. Like the Company, the Southern States have no rivals—they control the cotton market; but such a process would be anti-republican. The object may be attained by a diversity of pursuits. It will not be assuming too much to say if one-fourth or fifth of the slaves now engaged in growing cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, were withdrawn—the males worked in shipyards and other mechanical operations, the females in factories—that the annual crops thus reduced, would yield a greater amount in money, and increase the income of every slave holder. If this reasoning is correct, the building of ships, and manufacturing of goods, excepting the materials, would be free of costs, deducting the outlay for shipyards, factories, master-workmen and superintendents. To these expenditures there are offsets. It would afford in every State a market for materials which are now sacrificed, when sold to Northern contractors, in the absence of competition. Our climate, laborers, and the materials at hand would enable us to compete and more than rival the shipyards at the North. Our sons and brothers instead of emigrating would soon become master-workmen, good seamen, and commanders of ships—leaving the social circle and family ties unbroken, ready to administer to the comforts and happiness of their parents, in their declining years. Exporting, importing, and manufacturing for ourselves, would reduce the coastwise trade to reciprocal exchanges, now the most extensive and richest in the world, transferring to the North a concentration of capital which is rapidly converting this into a central government, impoverishing the South and enriching the North. It would also give us a commercial marine greater than the world could maintain, which is indispensable to our safety, as we should become carriers of our immense productions instead of them. The slave States produce at least two-thirds of the exports—the importation is in the same ratio. The revenue arising therefrom, collected and expended in the South, would render her prosperous and powerful—receiving a rich harvest from duties on foreign goods. A tariff for revenue alone is protective—it is a premium to the domestic manufacturer. It would enrich and render us independent of our Northern brethren.—Here we should have no contest about wages. The slaves well fed and clothed, accustomed to labor and discipline, would work well. Our patriarchal system, so much abused and so little understood, has produced astonishing results. The importation of Africans into all the States has not exceeded three hundred thousand. The present number of slaves is said to be four millions.

Avoiding the disruption of families, as already suggested, except where the claim is forfeited by bad conduct, the system thus ameliorated and morally refined, the result of interest alone would secure the approbation of every patriot and lover of his country, and place the slaves in a far better condition than the free blacks of the North or South. Their characters elevated by mechanical skill; the interest of their masters advanced, redundant crops of cotton, tobacco and naval stores reduced so that the supply will not exceed the demand; the lands now rapidly exhausting, permitted to rest; richer pastures, and more grain, greater production per acre, and better living, the consequence. By shipping direct to foreign ports, we rid ourselves of ruinous monopolies, at the North and in England, where they reship and supply most of the European markets with our cotton. In carrying it direct in our own bottoms to those ports, we would extend our commercial relations, augment our trade and lay the foundation for a commercial marine, co-extensive with our exports—the most engrossing and commanding known in this or former times. This will operate like an electric shock, and bring our Northern brethren to their senses and save the Union.—Their politicians and divines will have enough to do to support their families and pay their taxes. They should also understand in dissolving the Union they open the door to direct taxation, which they can never close, and destroy conservative elements indispensible to their safety, which alone can arrest the march of the Agrarian, whose foot prints are already visible in their land. Slave labor has been decried and unfavorably contrasted with free, both by British and American writers. Facts are truer than arguments. If four millions of slaves produce annually more exports than twenty-three millions of free people, it follows that no labor is so productive; that all the writings and arguments to the contrary are fallacious; yet we receive no refreshing showers in return. The hand that contributes most receives lest. The action of the government is against us, and its force accumulates, as its expenditures increase.

It is not the fault of the Administration, but the working of the system. President Pierce has done his duty. He is an honest and able defender of the Constitution. Suppose the free States, aided by France and England, could effect universal emancipation, what would be the result? The products of slave labor would cease, and produce a vacuum in commerce and manufactures the world could not fill. Extermination or barbarism would ensue; and the South, now teeming with the richest productions, would become a desolate land. The stoppage of the cotton-mills of Great Britain alone, to say nothing of her tobacco monopolies, with her accumulating debt, would reduce her to a fourth-rate power, and put an end forever to her dominion in India. She will find ready to supplant her, her new and favorite ally, and Russia, her most formidable foe. The free States have many things to lose, and nothing to gain. The wealth of the South passes annually through the hands of the Northern merchants, subject to reductions revolting to the feelings and interest of the producers. To stem a current so broad, so deep and rapid as our coast trade, and thereby render powerless abolition agitators, calls aloud for such energetic action, as can only result from imperious necessity and great danger. Something must be done, and that promptly, or the Union will be dissolved. The veto-power cannot protect us. What then is the proper course? A suggestion only is allowable. Let the Legislatures of the slaveholding States confer with each other, call a Convention in which all shall be represented, and resolve that the products of slave labor—cotton, tobacco and naval stores especially—shall be shipped direct to foreign ports, on assignment, until we can build ships of our own. Many of our merchants are opposed to importing. They say they can buy cheaper in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston; unmindful of their thus crippling the planters in the remittance—as it will take probably ten ships loaded with cotton, tobacco and naval-stores to pay for the dry goods one ship will bring to our ports. This is equally disastrous to both. The importing merchants, with their once dignified and lofty mein, are no longer seen in our towns and cities—they are cut down to shopkeepers. If they have inherited the pride of their ancestors, they will be ready to make an effort to regain the dignified station they so profitably occupied. It has given to the North a tonnage which must exceed that of all other nations, and a commercial marine, at our expense, as formidable as it is unfriendly. Take from them the products of slave labor, and, except numerically, they are powerless. Let the worst come, and they could pay neither seamen nor soldiers. It is needless to disguise it, the Union can only be preserved, apart from the workings of a superintending Providence, by a Conventional movement on the part of the slaveholding States, called and protected by legislative enactment. Such an alliance violates neither the letter nor spirit of the Constitution; it is to preserve, not to destroy. Under our patriarchal system they possess a lever of unprecedented power. If properly economised and wisely directed, they may defy all opposition, either domestic or foreign. "Cotton is King"—it is a treasure more commanding than that which all the bankers of Europe possess. Mr. Turnholm, in his able report to the Chamber of Commerce sitting in Charleston, in April, 1854, states that the transportation of cotton alone employed four hundred ships; and for the freight thereof the producers are taxed twelve millions of dollars. This statement is from memory. The inference then is irresistible: withdraw from the North the products of slave labor, and a rapid declension will ensue, and the cities of the South will become a great Emporia of Commerce. Such a movement will arrest attention and excite enquiry. New England is utterly unprepared for such an event—interest, and not humanity, is nearest to her heart. To pay cash for cotton or stop her mills—to be cut off forever from supplying four millions of slaves, and their increase with nineteen twentieths of their clothing—her tonnage deprived of the transportation, and driven abroad for employment, are imposing considerations. It will cause the fanatic to pause, and business men to act. Boston, New York and Philadelphia, absorbed in commerce, in exporting and importing for the South, and dispensing treasures that have destroyed the equilibrium of the government, and opened the door to an alarming centralism, hath not deigned to dwell for a moment on the weakness and uncertainty of the tenure. The question arises, what are the resources and powers of the South? Her statesmen are now called on to portray them—to reduce them to order and give them effect.

LAKE JOHNSON.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is the privilege of a freeman in this, our country, to write his thoughts for publication, provided he puts down nothing that interferes with the rights of others, or is repugnant to good taste. Exercising this right, I send you this pencil sketch for your columns. Besides, I do so by *special permission*. Of course, every man is responsible for what he writes—answerable for his own sins. So if John sins, blame not Peter; and if Peter *has* sinned, blame not John.

Last Saturday was tax-gathering day in our town, Pittsborough, Chatham. A goodly number of our citizens were in to leave their contributions for the support of the government. Things are greatly stirred up in the political world, you know—and here in Chatham the political disease never fails to incorporate itself into the very flesh and blood of our people. I think from recent developements that E. G. Reade will carry Chatham by nearly a two-third vote, though I shall take great pleasure in voting against him. The gallant Kerr has no party to be active in his behalf. His old friends have nearly all tacked about and are destined to gain an inglorious victory over a true and tried man. The Democrats of the District generally will cast a silent vote for him, but would much prefer a man of their own party. But he is gaining a character for fearless independence, supported by a high order of abilities, that will, in all after life, with independent men, be an argument in his favor. Reade, besides the benefit of a *sworn* organization, has men stumping various parts of the District in his behalf. Jno. H. Haughton, A. J. Stedman, Dr. S. A. McLenahan, and last, but probably not the least active, the Reverend Wm. P. Taylor, in this county alone, are named. (Don't a certain good book say to a certain class of our fellow-citizens, "Go ye into all the world and *preach the* GOSPEL"?) It is not very difficult then to account for the statement above made. J. J. Jackson, by way of defence against charges made by those from whom he withdrew himself, has made some few speeches in the county. Thus it was on Saturday last we had a discussion here on the politics of the day, Know Nothingism in particular. The speakers were Col. A. J. Stedman and J. J. Jackson, Esq'rs. As I took no notes, and do not write immediately upon hearing the discussion, I do not pretend to follow either speaker in any thing like detail. I shall only give a few "pints" and interweave such remarks as I choose. The whole discussion was conducted with entire courtesy on either side—a thing I highly approve. Mr. Stedman led off in the discussion. It was a good speech for a young man embarking in a bad, but as he thinks *popular* cause. My judgment was against him in nearly his whole argument. He has heretofore been a Democrat. You will recollect him as the *Democratic* candidate in the last Legislature against Thos. Ruffin, Jr., for Solicitor of this District. He got a very complimentary vote for that office, *as a Democrat from Democrats*. Would it not surprise those friends who stood by him to know that *at that very time he was a Know Nothing?* I think so. In the offset of his speech, however, he contradicted the charge that he had ceased to be a Democrat, and proclaimed himself "as good a Democrat as ever," forgetful, perhaps, that he will not, with present surroundings, be recognized as such by that party; and perhaps it had escaped his memory that just that day two weeks at a Know Nothing ratification meeting in Pittsborough, in which he is reported as having "appeared and delivered an able and eloquent address in favor of the American cause," a resolution was adopted "that we know no Democratic or Whig party, but consign to an oblivious grave the affinities and predilections heretofore existing," &c. Other men made this to mean an entire cutting loose from an old and fast anchorage, and launching in a new and untried vessel. Is it not strange that he should claim what men formerly Whigs do not, *that they are as good Whigs as ever?* They, and I am sorry to say it, give up Whiggery with seemingly more cheerfulness than he does Democracy.

Mr. Stedman early proclaimed "war against Catholics and foreigners," and really could I have entered into and realized, as he seemed to do, the mighty avalanche of danger, depicted in burning words by the youthful orator, that so soon is to wipe us as a nation from existence, (if it be not stopped) I should have bought "both sword and buckler" on the first opportunity. "Shall we man our vessels and send them to a foreign shore, load them with foreigners and bring them over here and put them up to rule over us?" No, Colonel, that would be childish. Do you know any one that would like such fun as that? I don't. The nearest approach to it, that I know of, is found in the platform to which you have given "your heart and hand," and by which you propose "sink or swim live or die," to stand to the bitter end. You there "offer to the honest immigrant a *friendly* reception and protection." Does Hon. John Kerr's sympathies go *that* far in friendly feelings for our trans-Atlantic brethren? You condemn "the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers." I am told Mr. Kerr does too. You have heard him in the canvass—you know—doesn't he? I know he does. Then you do not reject him on that ground, of course. Perhaps, as you say, his speeches and letters are of late to you "*ridiculous*," you are quite justifiable in your rejection. Did you read his last letter carefully, and come to the deliberate conclusion that it was such? Will you read the last paragraph if I quote it for you? It occurs immediately after this quotation from the venerable Macon, viz: "There are times when a man, *if a true patriot*, must stake himself for the good of his country." Then says Mr. Kerr: "The crisis of which Macon spoke is returned upon us with all its dangers, augmented by the fact that it is *now national* in its influence, whereas it was then *merely local*. Shall true publicans falter because of the threatening danger? On the contrary, they should be the firmer as the danger increases, and though defeat shall overtake them if they be candidates for public honors, let let them remember that,

"When madness rules the hour,
And wicked-men bear sway,
The post of honor is the private station."

That was written no doubt in the full expectation of a defeat in the present canvass, and breathes the spirit of an *independent and self-sacrificing patriot.*

Mr. Stedman elaborated the Catholic part of his subject with ardor, zeal, ingenuity, and seemingly with some self-satisfaction. And by presenting some statistics, reading oaths of priests, and making running comments thereon convinced himself and those of like faith with himself, that to undertake to overthrow his positions *there* would be as absurd an impossibility as the cutting of the Ancient Corinthian canal. All of which, not in detail to be sure, were satisfactorily answered by an able and manly argument in Mr. Jackson's reply. In giving the preference to Mr. Jackson in the whole discussion I think I shall be sustained by a large portion of those who heard them—for in Mr. Stedman's own language, he had to "contend against a prepared speech of his old preceptor in the law." Many things were said which I don't pretend to notice.

Mr. Steadman deprecated in forcible words the deleterious influence of party—forgetful at the time to doubt that he of late has become the zealous advocate of one which beyond the force of common *party drill* strengthens its organization by the *binding power of oaths*. I suggest to him that he recollect that in his commentaries on party drill in his next address to the freemen of the fifth District,—in this part of his address I thought him not at all disposed to throw the mantle of charity over the deeds of his once loved Democracy. He called them to task for the election of Senators Reid and Biggs. "But for party no such men would have been returned. Thos. Ruffin and Geo. E. Badger would now grace our Senate." Wonder if my young friend thinks that but for party "Thos. Ruffin" jr. would have "now graced" the office of Solicitor of the fifth District? His argument was here that men of the finest abilities and attainments should always be returned to serve the country. "For instance Mr. Stowe over Burton Craige, L. B. Carmichael over T. L. Clingman, Latham over Ruffin, Paine over Shaw, Shephard over Branch," &c. Speaking in dead earnest, by *that* test he would be intitled to no representative from this State, I am sure. And this is the practical meaning of the Know-Nothin *platform* "reformation of the character of our National Legislature by elevating to that dignified and responsible station men of *higher qualifications*, purer morals, and more *unselfish* patriotism." Messrs. *Stowe, Latham, Shepard, Carmicheal* &c. are unmistakable explanations to those words of attractive import "*men of higher qualifications, and more unselfish patriotism.*" *Here* too we can well understand what is meant by *their* "imitation of the practice of the purer days of the republic and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man and not the man the office" and of the rule, that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and honesty of the incumbent or candidate." If I mistake not, more men *among the organization*, in our good old State, are seeking office than could have been expected after a *sincere* declaration of such disinterestedness among them. One thing I can safely say, more men are seeking office than offices men, and more by several than will terminate their search as did HENRY A. WISE. And I would not be surprised at all to find some Know Nothing "men" seeking "office" in our own county before the first day of Aug. 1856. "OFFICE SEEK THE MAN" I see is the rule. If they carry it out there is some chance for the "rest of mankind," for most men, *other than Know Nothings*, I take to be like myself. If I want an office and think there is chance of getting it, I would not mind making a little search for it. Would *you* Col. A. J. Steadman? Would you not take a short search for it *even in the night, always on the supposition that you wanted it?*

Mr. Jackson's reply went beyond my expectation of him as a public speaker. I never heard him before. The whole speech was conceived in fine taste, mild in its tone, forcible in argument, merciless in commentary upon the machinery of the order, its degrees, Constitution, *oaths* and impressive in its delivery. He regretted that he had ever joined the order. He now believed it dangerous, saw no hope for the constitutional administration of our federal government save in the "Democratic republican party." The fact was strongly presented that the boasted platform of the National Council contained no *administrative* principles of government. Thickly interspersed with vague generalities, it gives no indication whither the ship of State will drift when the "President of the National Council shall become President of the White House"—whether under his dynasty we were to look for an "india rubber construction" of the Constitution, and as a consequence, National Bank, high protective Tarif, Internal Improvement by the general government, or a strict construction, and as a consequence Tariff for revenue &c. He commented with severity on the published constitution of the order, and asked to be corrected if he spoke from wrong data. *He was not.*

The slavery feature of the *platform* was placed very justly in comparison with either or both the last National platforms, and he could give it no preference over them. *They were as sound as it*, and neither of *them* were repudiated at the North. Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, have already struck out the XII section and inserted an *anti*-slavery one in its stead. A platform on this subject can be of good to us *only so far as it binds the North.*

But I can not follow Mr. Jackson further. Col. Steadman made a rejoinder, composed of wit rather than of argument. He can't complain that it was not appreciated, for to use a common expression he was very handsomely "put through" by appreciating friends, (*in number one half dozen*) in the free use of shoe-soles and canes.

But I thought the *dust* thereby raised was a little strangling to my friend. He dwelt most of the time on the slavery feature of the platform. And as he no doubt is a diligent searcher after truth, I hope he will excuse me for copying and asking him to read the following, which I take from the ablest and most influential Know Nothing paper North, the *New York Herald*. It is speaking of the split on this subject in the Philadelphia Council and says (the italics are my own.) "By the disagreement the order in both sections remains substantialy intact. They arethrown back in each section and in each State in first principles, *slavery remains an open question* and *must so remain at least till the inauguration of a new administration.* * * * The failure, then of the North and South to agree upon a common platform amounts to nothing. It leaves the party precisely where it stood before, free in each section and in each State to act *according to the circumstances of its position* until the time shall have arrived for a national movement upon a common candidate for the succession. In agreeing to disagree upon this subject of slavery the Philedelphia Council *acted judiciously.* They have not compromised their strength in any quarter. They may *indulge in* a perfect freedom of individual opinion upon slavery in both sections and *make a common cause of union and cohesion upon issues of quite as much importance as slavery in Kansas or the District of Columbia. In the mean time let the Know Nothings of the North and South act independently of each other upon slavery, look to the expediency of securing the State elections without doing violence to the prevailing proslavery or anti-slavery feeling, as the case may be*, and prepare the way for taking the offensive against the Democracy upon the merits of this Pierce dynasty in 1856, and *the day is their own.*" *Thus* says their great organ at the North, are they to succeed. What think you of *such* success fellow-citizens, who may see this? Read, ponder and give an *honest verdict of your convictions by your votes at the ballot box.*

July 30th, 1855.

For the Standard.

The "Little Eagle."

It may be remembered that I wrote an article for the Standard a week or two since, in which allusion was made to the "American Eagle" of this place, in order to see if the *little creature* could defend *by argument* any of its positions on Know Nothing policy. But alas! when we see the reply, what do we behold? nothing but a "*ridiculous mouse.*" Yes, after its long and *hard labor* it *brought forth a ridiculous mouse!* Really we must confess that we were surprised at the *flimsy, poor* reply to our piece.—Candidly speaking, we expected something better from the "Eagle." Any "corn-field hand" that does not know a sentence in the book, could make use of the *trite* expressions, and *cant* sayings with which the piece in the "Eagle" was filled. It exhibited neither wit nor argument, but anger. It showed that the *distinguished* editors were *mad.* It reminded us of one of those *strict politicians*, who, after being beaten in argument, tries to defend himself by giving the *lie*, and saying that he can whip any man that contradicts his word. In fact, it acknowledges that our argument is *unanswerable*, and then concludes by adding a P. S. containing a *challenge* from a friend to "Ego," saying that if he will make himself known that his friend will prove him a liar; which no man of sense would notice. The doctrines of the Know Nothing party are built on such a *sandy* foundation that they will not bear discussion, and hence it makes the *leaders* of the party mad for any one to question its soundness. Truth is eternal and will prevail; and if the doctrines of Know Nothings are founded upon truth and justice it seems to me that they would rejoice to have an opportunity of showing the fallacy of our arguments against their principles, and to spread their principles and doctrines before the world in their naked purity and justice. But instead of this they wish us to take their mere *ipse dixit* as true, and not dare to question the soundness of their positions. But, then, this is a free country, where we are all entitled to freedom of speech and liberty of conscience *as yet*, and we intend to warn the people of the *rottenness* of Know Nothing principles, and of the proscriptive policy of the party; and show them by argument, and not by mere assertion that the whole tendency of the principles of the party is to establish an oligarchy and subvert the very basis of a republican form of government. It can easily be seen by any man of penetration and foresight, that if the Know Nothings were to succeed in excluding Catholics from office on account of religious opinions that this system of proscription would in turn be exercised by the next dominant sect of christians until finally they would all be excluded from partioipating in the honors and emoluments of the country, except *one sect*, and in this way that *one sect* would have the absolute control and dominion of this free country, which was purchased by the blood of our ancestors that we might worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences, and enjoy freedom of speech and liberty of person. I dare say that if Know Nothings were to succeed in excluding Catholics from office, they would after a while attempt to punish them for entertaining opinions contrary to their own. No one can conjecture where this system of cruelty and proscription would end.

But Mr. E. G. Reade says in his letter in reply to Mr. Kerr, (you must allow me to go to others for argument, for the "American Eagle" does not contain any to reply to) that there is great cause for alarm, for if the Catholics should ever equal the other denominations of christians in numbers in this country, then they will begin to wage war against us and place this country under the control and government of the Pope. We were just fixing a reply to this position *in our mind;* but, after reading a page or two further on, Mr. Reade replies to it better than we could, for he admits that the Catholics have got a *larger* number in this country *now* than the other denominations; and still they have not attempted to trample under foot the Protestant religion and place the Pope of Rome over us.

But there is no use of discussing this subject any further, for it is very evident to my mind that the Know Nothings don't *hate* the Catholics as badly as they pretend. If they do, why are they going to vote for Mr. Shepard in this District, who recommended Patrick McGowan, a foreigner and a Roman Catholic, to fill the agency on the Railroad in preference to Mr. Burch, of Raleigh, an American citizen and a Protestant? The truth is, it is the same old Whig party in disguise, trying to get into power again and fighting after spoils: they care no more for the protestant religion than we do, and I dare say *some* of them would even turn Catholic, as they have turned Know Nothing, if they thought they could get to Congress by the *turn*. It has been proven by the most respectable gentlemen in Raleigh that Mr. Shepard said that if the Franklinton Convention would give him the nomination for Congress, he would expose the Know Nothings and their principles to the people, and show that they were not worthy of credit or the recognition of the American people. Is this the man that the Know Nothings are going to vote for?

But we are not surprised at it, for this is an *age of improvement and advancement*, and I might say of *wonders*. Even the ministers of the Gospel are entering the field of politics, and mixing the pure and holy religion of Christ, with the contamination and pollution of politics. The *new* party oppose foreigners coming to this country. Our forefathers were foreigners and came here for the same reason that a great many now come. Besides, what is a country worth if it is not inhabited? What is the strength and pride of a country, if it is not its men? It was the men of this country that have made it what it is. The "Eagle" itself admits that there have been *some withdrawals* from the Know Nothings, and why does it charge us with a *falsehood* then? But this (*falsehood*) is one of its arguments. By the by, what does the "Eagle" *tell* when it says that Shepard will beat Branch for Congress? Does the "Eagle" believe this? As we opened this discussion, we suppose we have a right to conclude it; and so now we bid the little "American Eagle," which reminds us of a *monster* that was sent into this *breathing* world *deformed, unfinished, before its time, scarce half made up*, "and that *so lamely and unfashionable*," that the dogs bark at it as it halts by them—a *long* and final farewell.

EGO.

Louisburg, N. C., July 26.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

Allow me space through your paper to communicate to the readers of the Standard the doings and progress of the dark-lantern order in this neighborhood. Yesterday was the day appointed for a grand rally of the dark conc rn in our village. But when the hour arrived instead of seeing the grayheaded fathers of our neighborhood, whose locks are silvered o'er with the frosts of many winters, and who have honesty and patriotism enough not to be alarmed by the howlings of the leaders of the midnight Council, about thirty persons assembled including boys and children, among whom was the Red of the midnight order, and about seven voters who belong to the order. An immense crowd indeed! What? only seven members who have the boldness to come out in the blaze of the noon day sun and hear their champion; him, who has but recently, by some extraordinary convulsion, emerged from the dark cavern of Know Nothingism, and placing himself proudly on the throne of the new order, appoints a public meeting, the object of which was to convert every person to their faith. But lo! what a failure. On Monday last Mr. Scales handled this oath-bound secret organization with gloves off. He gave them fits. He exposed their dark concern, read their horrid oaths, and the doses he administered that day had a powerful effect. Mr. Scales is a young man of fine talents and must succeed. The impression he made here cannot be obliterated by Know Nothingism. DEMOCRAT.

Brownton, Davidson, July 28, 1855.

For the Standard.

On 28th of July, a large crowd assembled according to previous appointment, at the mill of Dr. T. Davis, of Franklin, for the purpose of heaving truth and error discussed, and we are sure from the signs of the times that truth gained the ascendency. Before dinner the audience was entertained for an hour by Henry G. Williams, of Nash, who was repeatedly disturbed by the questions of a K. N., but before he concluded his speech the fellow retired, and we heard no more of him, and after the conclusion of Mr. W.'s speech, the guests were invited to a sumptuous dinner which was furnished by the Democrats of Sandy Creek. Seventeen barbecued, bacon hams, and fowls, fish, and vegetables of every kind were spread on a large table some sixty or seventy feet in length, and more than 500 persons ate of the neatly furnished dinner. After an interval of an hour the crowd again assembled at the stand, and were entertained by W. A. Jenkins, of Warren, in an able and eloquent manner for more than three hours, which seemed to have a happy effect. We judge this from repeated applause which he received during his speech, and to use the phrase of the K. N. he handled them with "gloves off." We would like to furnish you with a synopsis of both speeches, but our time will not permit. D.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is no part of my purpose to bandy epithets with JOHN SPELMAN. I simply desire to state that my object in publishing the communication of "An Eye Witness," which appeared in the "Register" of the 21st of July, was to have Mr. Rayner properly represented before those who did not have the opportunity of hearing his speech at Laws'. I told JOHN SPELMAN to his face, and in the presence of several witnesses, in the most positive and unequivocal terms, that his communication purporting to give an account of the discussion at Laws', was a *tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.*

My statement is before the public, and I have no fear that JOHN SPELMAN, his aiders and abettors, will be believed by this community before myself.

Respectfully yours,
WM. H. HARRISON.

[From the Kentucky Statesman, July 10.]

Son of Henry Clay on the Stump.

HIS FIRST EFFORT.

Yesterday was a great day in this city. It being court day, a great many people from the country were in the city. It had previously been announced that Mr. James B. Beck, one of the most distinguished and able lawyers in our city, and Mr. James B. Clay, son of the Sage of Ashland, and owner of the old family seat, would address the people on the political topics of the day. There was great anxiety to hear both gentlemen, and at the appointed hour the court house was filled to overflowing.

Mr. Beck spoke first. He has always been a whig, though a man of independent thought and action. He spoke for two hours, and made one of the most able and efficient arguments against Know Nothingism that we have listened to during the present contest.

His speech, throughout, was powerful, argumentative, convincing, conclusive, and told with tremendous effect upon his audience.

The next gentleman who took the stand was Mr. James B. Clay, who, as we have already remarked, is the son of the great statesman, and has succeeded to the paternal estate of Ashland.

Mr. Clay said that this was his first effort at a public speech, and nothing less than the profound interest which he felt in the great questions at issue, could induce him to appear on this occasion. Never before had such extraordinary, such alarming, such novel questions been presented for the political consideration of the American people. His apprehensions were aroused in view of them, and he sometimes trembled for the fate of his country. The idea that this government was to be taken into the keeping of a secret, political, oath-bound organization, which set up unconstitutional test-oaths, and the members of which were bound to each other by the most terrible obligations, was to him most alarming, and should, in his judgment, arouse the apprehensions of every patriotic man in the whole country.

Mr. Clay denied that the platform put forth by the late Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, was the real platform of the party—party did I call them, said he; no, they are not a party in any proper acceptation of the term. Parties have heretofore been open, public and above board; but this is a secret, oath-bound, political organization, which is seeking after the political power of the country, by ways and means unknown to the law, and in palpable disregard of the long-established usages of the people and the history of the government. It sought political power, not by open and fair means, but by secret plottings, by cabalistic pass-words, by signs and grips, unknown to the people at large, and in palpable violation of the whole spirit and genius of the government.

No, said he, the true platform of this extraordinary organization is to be found in their oaths and ritual. There were to be found the things which they were sworn to do and to carry out; and looking into these oaths and the ritual, he found that their objects were, to strike at the citizens of foreign birth, at the immigrants from other countries, to disfranchise, degrade and disgrace them, by depriving them not only of the right to Americanize themselves, but cutting them off from the rights of hospitality and humanity.—They also sought to disfranchise and degrade another class of our citizens, whether native-born or foreign, on account of their religious opinions, in plain violation of the constitution of the country, and regardless of the plainest dictates of justice and humanity.

Mr. Clay said that, rather than submit any extended remarks of his own on these subjects, he had chosen to collate the expressed and authentic opinions of the old fathers of the republic; and he read extensively from the writings of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Jackson, of Quincey and of others.

He concluded his happy effort by saying that, though the old whig party, with which he had always acted, was broken and dispersed, yet he appeared there as one of the old rear guard of that once powerful and great party; and in that capacity he protested against this new secret organization, as fraught with danger to his country and its liberties; and he called upon all the old liners of the whig party to join him in the protest.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.—The New York Herald of Saturday afternoon, publishes the following letter from a Mormon Elder, which gives an account of the ravages of the grasshoppers in Utah:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., June 1, 1855.

You will recollect me, late as Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Territory, and now a member of said House; and having just returned from a tour through the southern settlements of this far off land, in company with the Governor and others, I am prepared to give accounts of the most astounding ravages and destruction by grasshoppers I ever knew or heard of.

The wheat crop, which promised so much, and which is almost the only commodity of life, in these thousand mile deserts and thousand feet mountains, is like an extinguished light, gone—yes, that, and almost everything else that can be nibbled by grasshoppers, have vanished, "like the baseless fabric of a vision."

To all appearance, seed will not be raised for another crop; and, as a matter of course, meat of every kind must be just as scarce, unless we make a *dernier resort* on the grass-hoppers.

Mr. Cain, a gentleman of probity and quick discernment, has just returned from an excursion north, and says the grasshoppers are pushing themselves out of the earth by billions and trillions; and should the warm weather hasten their growth and their wings so as to fly, the whole country may cry "Woe be to the land of their flight and the day of their might."

The great European armies of the Crimea cannot mete out destruction like this host of Jehovah, and except we live by faith, we live not; for the little fellows, after vanquishing the crops, make war upon the nurseries, forests and shrubbery, of both fields and plains; and, as insects and hunger have no consciencies, unless the old countries are blessed with an abundance of provisions, and the army cometh not to devour, there must be a famine, and when the trial comes, what is a dollar a pound for flour or meat, if there is none? As Shakespare says, "that's the rub," for rich and poor.

I send this for publication, that strangers may not come to Utah to starve; for a thousand miles from all source of relief, cannot be passed, among mountains of snow, in the depth of winter, without as much faith as the Children of Israel had to be led through the Red Sea by Moses; and already every route to California swarms with all that fear and dread the crucible that tries the hearts and veins of all. As the poet sung, "Such a getting out of trouble, such a running from the bubble, I never did see!" Respectfully, &c. W. W. PHELPS.

ANOTHER RELIGIOUS CRUSADE.—Some clerical fool, struck with the imaginary success of the crusade against the Catholics, has opened his batteries upon the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is intensely American. He proposes in a course of lectures to show that the Methodist Church is hostile to our Republican Government, and at war with our institutions. Price of admission only 25 cents. Let the Universalists and Unitarians be on the look out. Their time will come. Some among us think they are worse than the Catholics. Settle the principle fairly, and we may yet enjoy a Star Chamber at Washington.—*N. York Daily News.*

The Wheat Crops of 1849 and the Crop of 1855.

We find the following comparative table of the wheat crops of 1849, as shown in the United States census of 1850, and the estimated crop of 1855, in the Cincinnatti *Prices Current*:—

	1849. Bushels Wheat.	1855.
Ohio, bushels	14,487,000	16,000,000
Pennsylvania	15,867,000	18,000,000
Virginia	11,212,000	12,000,000
New York	13,121,000	15,000,000
Alabama	294,000	500,000
Illinois	9,414,000	13,000,000
Indianna	6,214,000	10,000,000
Iowa	1,530,000	2,500,000
Kentucky	2,142,000	3,000,000
Maryland	4,494,000	4,000,000
Michigan	4,925,000	6,000,000
Missouri	2,981,000	4,000,000
Tennessee	1,619,000	3,500,000
Wisconsin	4,286,000	7,000,000
Totals	92,086,000	114,500,000

Since the season of 1849, and including the present year, in nearly all the Western States at least one third more acres of land have been placed under cultivation; while in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, the number of acres cultivated have been but slightly if at all augmented. But this year's crop, according to all accounts, will yield probably one-fourth more bushels of wheat on the same number of acres than the soil produced six years ago. If we acknowledge these facts, and we see no grounds for contradiction, the above aggregate of one hundred and fourteen and a half millions of bushels, or an increase over the yield of 1849 of but twenty-two millions of bushels in the fourteen States named, does not even approximate to the probable actual result. For instance, the estimated yield of Ohio is put down at sixteen millions, while an average crop in that State would be twenty-two millions of bushels; and in Illinois, from whence we have a report that the crop would be twenty-five millions, which, however, we regard as altogether too high a figure, the table above allows only thirteen millions. In New York the increase over 1849 is put down at 1,879,000, while, in fact, it will not fall much short of being three millions bushels greater than the comparative meagre yield of that year. We have prepared the following table after a great deal of calculation, which we give for the benefit of speculators, and which we think will be acknowledged, and will no doubt be found to be a great deal nearer the actual aggregate of the wheat crop this year in the States named than that of our cotemporary in Cincinnati:—

	Bushels Wheat. 1849.	1855.
Ohio	14,487,000	25,000,000
Pennsylvania	15,867,000	21,000,000
Virginia	11,212,000	15,000,000
New York	13,121,000	16,000,000
Alabama	294,000	700,000
Illinois	9,414,000	23,000,000
Indiana	6,214,000	19,000,000
Iowa	1,530,000	3,000,000
Kentucky	2,142,000	3,500,000
Maryland	4,494,000	5,000,000
Michigan	4,925,000	7,000,000
Missouri	2,981,000	5,500,000
Tennessee	1,619,000	4,000,000
Wisconsin	4,286,000	9,000,000
Total	92,680,000	156,700,000

This shows an aggregate of nearly one hundred and fifty-seven million bushels of wheat as the estimated product of the crop in 1855 in fourteen States, which is an increase over the production of 1849 of over sixty-two and a half millions of bushels.

If we continue our figures for the balance of the States and Territories we shall be able to form some estimate of the entire crop of the country. We put them down as follows:

	Bushels Wheat. 1849.	1855.
Arkansas	199,000	300,000
California	17,000	150,000
District of Columbia	17,000	20,000
Connecticut	41,000	50,000
Delaware	482,000	550,000
Florida	1,000	2,000
Georgia	1,088,000	1,200,000
Louisiana	—	—
Maine	296,000	400,000
Massachusetts	31,000	50,000
Mississippi	137,000	200,000
New Hampshire	185,000	200,000
New Jersey	1,601,000	2,000,000
North Carolina	2,130,000	2,500,000
Rhode Island	—	—

KNOW-NOTHING SPIES.—The following paragraph appeared in a late number of the Boston Crusader, recognized organ of the 'order:'

'Do not employ at your firesides foreign Catholics, for they are vipers. Irish Catholic servants are to be seen everywhere, at all the first-class hotels, and at the tables of private families. They listen to our familiar talk at the table, over our wine and walnuts, and this talk is all divulged to the crafty priest at the confessional, and applied when opportunity comes.'

We will not stop even for a passing allusion to the contemtible twaddle and worn-out nonsense about 'Irish Catholic servants,' 'crafty priests,' and 'the confessional,' for the above is so pointedly answered by the Louisville Democrat that we gladly make place for the remarks of our able contemporary, in preference to any which we might offer of our own. The Democrat says:

'This listening to, and divulging of, private, familiar talk by 'Irish Catholic servants,' if it be true, is very naughty—very disgraceful; and they ought to be ashamed of themselves. But what shall we say for American gentlemen—well bred gentlemen, forsooth—of the honorable and estimable knownothing brotherhood? How often are they seen snugly at the firesides and hospitable boards of their neighbors and friends as social spies, listening to, and treasuring up for future use in their secret midnight conclaves, and elsewhere, the 'familiar' talk of those politically opposed to their secret order? At the business of evesdroping the Irish servant girls and boys can't hold a candle to well-bred American gentlemen of the dark-lantern order.—When you have the former about you, you know who and what they are, and if necessary, can be on your guard. But the know-nothing comes into your house, seats himself in your parlor, partakes at your private board; and thus, in the disguise of a friend and guest, may be, and no doubt often is, acting part of an evesdropper. If the conversation should chance to turn on know-nothingism, he affects to be perfectly ignorant—knows nothing, asks for information, cocks his anxious ear, notes the familiar family talk among supposed friends—and straightway meets his friends of the secret order on the street, or repairs to the midnight council, and divulges all for the use and benefit of the crafty, to be applied when opportunity comes.' Is it not an apt illustration of the old saw, 'the devil reproving sin,' for the advocate of this dark-lantern, eavesdropping fraternity to chide and lecture people, Irish servants or others, for listening to and reporting private 'familiar talk?'

'It is, no doubt, a contemptible slander to say that the Catholic priesthood in this country have converted the confessional into a secret chamber of inquisition to arrive at a knowledge of all the fireside chit-chat going on in private families, with a view the better to conduct a dark conspiracy against those not of the Catholic communion. At any rate, there is a much room—nay, far more—to believe that the know-nothings themselves are guilty of the low and dirty work which the Boston Crusadar charges upon Irish Catholic servants employed in our hotels and private houses. If need be, as before remarked, we can be on our guard against the latter; but the know-nothing creeps in disguise—not as a servants, but as a trusted companion and member of the social circle—and then goes out, and can enlighten the brethren without the least fear of detection and exposure. People who live in glass-houses should not cast stones.

A TRIP TO HAMPTON.—We (that is our, Seni or) passed a very plesant day at Hampton, on Saturday, to which the trip in the J. E. Coffee, (leaving Norfolk at the early hour of 5½ o'cl'k,) was a most refreshing introduction. Notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather there was a cool and captivating breeze from the water, of the delights of which the visitors to the several hotels were the happy recipients: and it is worthy of remark that those who have nothing to do but to keep themselvs cool (which we presume is their case) can have no just cause to complain of hot weather in Hampton. If a position in a cool passage or room, within doors, should tire with its monotony, there are the shade trees in the open air and the bathing house to vary the enjoyment—with a beautiful landscape and water view for the eye to rest upon while the senses are lulled into a state of dreamy beatitude. It is thus that even with the thermometer at 95 in our large cities, a day may be spent at either of the excellent hotels now open at Hampton for the present season.

There is "Burcher's" old establishment, with its summer memories clustering about it, of sweet breezes, generous fare, and an obliging and attentive landlord and landlady, and of many social and delightful re-unions. A little beyond this, and on a much larger scale, "Chesapeake Hall" looms up in grandeur, and gives a promise of the best style of accommodation—a promise which its worthy and estimable proprietor and host, Dr. R. G. Banks, takes very particular care to realize to the entire satisfaction of his pleasure and healthseeking visitors—whether of a day or for a season. As a good table is the one thing requisite in the estimation of visitors, either for health or pleasure, to this marine region—where fish, oysters and crabs can alone be obtained in perfection, and the various other luxuries prized by the epicure are super-abundant—we undertake to say that this consideration has its due weight at "Chesapeake Hall," where for variety and excellence, the fare is unsurpassed.

We know not what others may think, but for ourselves, oysters (large, fat and well relished) fresh from beneath the briny wave, scolloped and stewed, fried hogfish and soft crabs, splendid mutton (boiled and roasted,) chickens fried and boiled, beside many other "kickshaws," was a good enough bill of fare for us—and such were the components of the dinner which we sat down to at Chesapeake Hall on Saturday.

We noticed several improvements and additions which Dr. Banks has made about his premises, since last summer; nor did his beautiful new omnibus, in city style, escape our observation. It was ordered by Dr. R. from a manufacturing firm in Troy, (N. Y.) and has recently arrived. This splendid vehicle waits at Old Point for the arrival of the different steamers which touch there, and conveys the passengers and baggage destined for Chesapeake Hall. The access of visitors to his establishment is thus almost as much facilitated as if they were landed at Hampton direct.

"The Afton House," on the other side of the river, very nearly opposite the Chesapeake Hall, is another very desirable place of summer sojourn; as its retired position, ample buildings with their extended porticos, and clumps of shade trees, will suggest to the stranger. Mr. Tabb, the gentlemanly proprietor, is indefatigable in his attentions to his guests, and his accommodations are of the best description.

Norfolk Herald.

RAPID TRAVELING BY THE "AIR-LINE."—W. D. Bannister ascended in a balloon at Adrian city, Michigan, on the 8th inst., at 10½ A. M., and landed at Clarion county, Pa., at 2½ P. M.; a distance of 350 miles in four hours! He went up three miles and a half high, until he reached a current of air which, he says, sets constantly toward the East—and which, on that occasion at least, was blowing with the fury of a tornado. He was near perishing from the excessive cold to which he was exposed.—It brought on the accustomed drowsy sensation, which prevented him from properly managing his balloon. He was in sleepy state when his "craft" anchored in a tree in Red Bank, having descended in consequence of the evaporation of the gas. The cold was so severe that his feet were completely frozen.

THE CONTEST IN MAINE.—We have received a letter from a distinguished Whig in Maine, giving a concise description of the political condition of that State. It appears that a fusion has been made between the know-nothings, abolitionists, rumrods, and all other isms, against the old-line democrats and old-line whigs, who have each nominated separate tickets. This fusion was expected, as the know nothings of the Northern States have generally stricken the slavery plank from their platform as made at Philadelphia, and have thrown themselves bodily into the arms of the abolitionists, who have no particular creed except hatred to the South and their domestic institutions.

DEMOCRATIC INFANTRY.—Mrs. Huffman, of Page county, Virginia, has named her three boys, which recently made their advent at the same time, after Wise, Faulkner and Spitler. The first and second of these names will be recognized by the public generally; the last is the name of the delegate elect from Page county.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

Attention Democrats!

The Wake county Democratic Club will meet this (Saturday) evening. Come and *feel* for "Sam."

Election Returns.

On Thursday last the people of this State voted for eight members of Congress—see table in another column, for the vote in the Districts last August, together with the names of the candidates for Congress. We give below all the returns received up to the time (Friday night) of going to press. The returns thus far indicate that the old Democratic party is as firm as a rock, and that it has received accessions from the old Henry Clay Whig party.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Glorious Result in Wake!

Mr. Branch, the Democratic candidate, leads Mr. Shepard, dark-lantern, 466 votes in Wake, being a clear gain of 105 votes. Mr. Shepard falls 73 votes behind Gen. Dockery, and Mr. Branch runs 32 votes ahead of Gov. Bragg. This is indeed a brilliant and glorious result for the Wake Democracy. The K. N.'s had boasted that they had a majority sworn in, and that they would carry the County—Mr. Rayner, Mr. Miller, Mr. Rogers, and others were incessant in their labors, and neither money, nor misrepresentation, nor demagogism was spared in this last great effort to swing the good old Democratic ship from her moorings; *but there she stands*, her flag still on high in the sunlight of victory, cheering her friends and bidding defiance to her enemies.

The majority in Wake is beyond our most sanguine calculations. We had counted on 400, and would not have "compromised" before the election on a vote less; but 466 is a majority worthy of the past history of the County, and a strong assurance of victory over all possible combinations in the future. So sinks the vile ism in the County of Wake, branded with the condemnation and scorn of *fifteen hundred and seventy-three high-minded freemen!* Below we give the vote of Wake by precincts:

Precincts.	1854. Bragg.	1854. Dock'y.	1855. Branch.	1855. Shep.
Raleigh,	284	332	201	453
Rolesville,	127	15	144	40
Laws',	135	67	130	49
Eagle Rock,	31	129	22	101
Wakefield,	27	24	45	27
Busbee's,	73	96	70	86
Banks',	78	26	77	22
B. Jones',	132	29	150	9
Nat. Jones',	61	24	68	5
Dupree's,	101	9	105	3
Joel Jones',	48	9	67	3
Upchurch's,	125	34	91	29
Cedar Level,	36	22	63	8
Hayes',	75	17	79	23
Lynn's,	20	64	35	49
Simms',	13	11	16	17
Oak Grove,	13	29	12	42
Spikes,	52	29	47	41
Dunnsville,	116	39	112	13
Forestville,	30	42	35	39
Ridgway,	14	73	4	77
	1541	1180	1573	1107

Bragg's majority, 361. Branch's majority, 466.

Johnston.

Smithfield, Johnston, Shepard about 75, Branch 41; Coonsborough, Branch 25; Shepard 23; Boon Hill, Branch 120, Shepard 35.

Orange County.

The vote in Orange is as follows: Shepard 932, Branch 797. The vote is not, as large as it was in August last—a falling off on both sides.

Warren.

The vote of Warren is as follows: Branch 777, Shepard 111. Warren has done well.

Franklin.

Majority for Branch, 381.

Granville.

Full vote not in, but Mr. Branch's majority about 900.

THIRD DISTRICT.

We learn that Dnplin—Mr. Reid's County—has given Mr. Winslow some five or six hundred majority.

Sampson.

Sampson has given Mr. Winslow, Dem., about 400 majority.

Reid's majority in Wilmington is said to be about 60.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Eight out of twelve precincts in Wayne heard from—Ruffin, about 1,000—Latham 260. Ruffin's majority in the County will be about 800.

Wilson precinct, Wilson Co., gives Ruffin 120, Latham 68.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Northampton.

Majority for Shaw, Dem., 211.

Halifax.

Majority far Shaw, Dem., 6.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Guilford.

Guilford is the only County in this District from which we have heard. The Patriot of Friday gives the vote as follows: Reade K. N. Whig, 1905—Kerr anti-K. N. Whig, 348. This seems to indicates Mr. Kerr's defeat.

Alamance.

The report is that the vote of this County for Kerr and Reade is about balanced.

Mr. Branch's Speech.

We but express the opinion of the large assemblage of Democrats present at the Barbecue here on Tuesday last, when we say that the speech of L. O'B. Branch, Esq., on the occasion was one of the ablest delivered in this City for years. He spoke for about two hours, and in the course of his remarks referred to every topic of interest now agitating the public mind. On the question of slavery, and in his expositicn of the principles, workings and results of the Know Nothing organization, he was especially clear, pointed and conclusive.

Mr. Branch was listened to with marked attentiou throughout, and was greeted repeatedly with the most enthusiastic applause. His manner as a public speaker is excellent.—His voice is strong and commanding, and his gesticulation alike appropriate and impressive.

The people of the District, without distinction of party, may well be proud of such a man as their Representative.

☞ We understand that at the Dunnsville precinct in this County, those gentlemen at the Falls of Neuse, formerly Know Nothings, who had withdrawn from the Order, and whose Card had been published in the Standard announcing the fact, appeared at the polls carrying a flag, and *voted in a body for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Branch.* The Register pronounced the Card referred to a forgery, and we replied to this on the day of the election branding the statement of that paper as false. The public now see who was right in the matter. The Dunnsville Democracy have acquitted themselves gloriously; and many a Democrat, formerly a Know Nothing, aided them in rolling up their overwhelming majority for Branch. We trust the Democrats in all quarters will continue to come out from the dark concern until the last one of them is free from its control. Come back, gentlemen—come back, all of you, to the good old Democratic fold.

☞ Mr. Rayner, as our readers know, made speeches in Virginia during the late contest there, and was considerably instrumental in increasing Mr. Wise's vote in some localities. As far as heard from, he has done the same thing here for the Democratic candidates. For example, he spoke at Law's precinct in Wake, and was replied to by Maj. Wilder; and Mr. Branch, the Democratic candidate, runs nearly up with Gov. Bragg's vote at that box, while Mr. Shepard, the dark-lantern, runs some twenty votes behind Gen. Dockery.

☞ We inadvertently omited, in our last, to mention the name of Mr. Geo. H. Faribault as one of the speakers at Banks' on the 28th ult. Mr. F. is a young man, and this was his first attempt at a political speech, and it gave promise of future usefulness to his party and his country.

☞ We have had fine refreshing showers for some days past. Corn and Democracy are flourishing, and the harvest of the latter, already gathered, is as abundant as that of the former promises to be. Considerable increase in "Small Potatoes."

Our Mass Meeting.

Below will be found some account of the Democratic Mass Meeting in this City on Tuesday last. It was a proud day for Democracy; the speaking was excellent, and its effect powerful; and the barbecue was one of the nicest and most abundant ever spread. According to the K. N. mode of computation, *a la* Register and Star, there were four or five thousand *true American freemen* present; but according to honest Democratic reckoning, there were about one thousand—three or four times the number that attended the K. N. mass concern here a week or two ago.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the Democracy of the Fourth Congressional District convened in the City of Raleigh, on the 31st July, when, on motion of Frank I. Wilson, Esq., the meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: Maj. N. G. Rand, President: G. W. Thompson, Esq., Col. Willis Whitaker, Geo. B. Allen, A. K. Clements, Kimbrough Jones, W. R. Poole, Sam'l Whitaker, and John Walton, Esqs., Vice Presidents; W. Whitaker, jr., W. A. Allen, and G. H. Farebault, Secretaries.

The following communications from invited guests were then read by one of the Secretaries:

WILLIAMSTON, July 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your invitation as President of the Democratic Club of Wake, to attend and address the people at a Mass Meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings to be held in Raleigh on 31st instant. I need scarcely say that it would afford me great pleasure to meet my friends on that occasion, and give what aid I could in suppressing what I believe to be, one of the most reprehensible and dangerous organizations with which this country has ever been visited; and at the same time to mingle my congratulations with others, that the time-honored principles of the Democratic party have proved so eminently successful, and are still prepared to meet and overthrow, by the force of reason and the light of truth, all influences or combinations which seek to arrest the onward march of those principles in securing the prosperity of this glorious Union of ours. But other engagements will forbid me the enjoyment of this pleasure.

And now, what is the proud position of the Democratic party in North Carolina? It is admitted that the Whig party, as heretofore organized, is extinct. It is claimed that the new party has arisen upon the "ruins" of the two old parties; but the candid will not deny, that in this State those attached to this Know Nothing organization, and once professed Democrats, are comparatively a small number.—We are, however, reminded that some of the Know Nothing candidates for Congress were once Democrats. Whoever, though, is acquainted with the antecedents of these candidates will, in turn, perceive an exemplification of the large number of *prominent* Democrats who are claimed to have abandoned their faith—*disappointed office seekers!* In the present canvass all former political issues are abandoned; a pregnant admission that Democratic policy is right! And what have we now to meet? An intolerant, secret, oath-bound party waging war upon our Democratic national administration, se eking to fan the country into a religious frenzy inconsistent with the genius and spirit of our institutions, and to falsify what has become a maxim here—"America is the asylum of the oppressed."

Recently have I seen some of the objectionable consequences of this agitation. Even here in North Carolina we are expected to follow the example of Know Nothing Massachusetts. Political parsons are pushing into the arena—one already a candidate for Congress—one or more chaplains! of political councils—another urging upon our people the Maine liquor law, the ally of Know Nothingism at the North—and others making their appearance in the politicel press and on the stump engaged in political strife, and the especial champions of Know Nothings. Against this priestcraft I trust and believe all good and patriotic men will unite. Is there a great horror of Roman Catholic Jesuitism? Do not the signs of the times at the North and the demonstr ation we have here, warn us that there is just as much danger of Protestant Jesuitism? Is the Pope of Rome to be dreaded because he assumes to absolve his people from the consequences of taking a false oath? And is not the same power to be feared from a Know Nothing Council, as in Philadelphia, which professes to absolve its subjects from the oath of secrecy which they had solemnly taken? The Democratic party reprobates all this politico-religious fanaticism, condemns the feeling which begat the alien and sedition law so justly obnoxious to the American people, plants itself upon the Constitution, and the Democratic practice under it which has made us such a prosperous and powerful country, presents candidates able and true, and invites the co-operation of those manly and independent Whigs who will not take "the oath." There is one subject that ought to arrest the attention and command the united energies of *all* Southern men. Southern institutions are confessedly in danger by the political tornado that not long since swept over the non-slaveholding States. And by whose aid and influence were many, if not all, of these free-soil and abolition triumphs achieved? By Know Nothingism! And are we, therefore, to be distracted by appeals, from this new party here, against Catholics and foreigners when our dearest rights are invaded, threatening a disruption of this happy government of ours, by the northern wing of this party? I trust not—I believe not. We have an opportunity, which I hope we will avail ourselves of, to sustain our national administration, crippled at the north as it has been by an adherence to our Constitutional rights; and to show our approbation of the good and true men there, many of whom have been sacrificed for contending for those rights.

The conviction is irresistible on my mind that within the next two years our country has to pass through the severest ordeal we have ever witnessed; and the conviction is equally strong that the overthrow of the Democratic party will precipitate a crisis greatly to be feared and deplored by the patriot and philanthropist.

Hoping that your meeting may be productive of much good, and encourage the efforts of your sound and able standard-bearer, Mr. Branch, I am

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
ASA BIGGS.

M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., Pres't of the Democratic Club of the County of Wake, Raleigh, N. C.

HILLIARDSTON, Nash County, N. C., July 23, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have received your polite note of the 14th inst., inviting me and my friends to be present at a "Mass Meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings of the 4th Congressional District at Raleigh, on Tuesday, 31st inst.," and do assure you did circumstances permit that it would afford me much pleasure to be with you on that occasion.

I rejoice to find that the Democracy every where in North Carolina, with but few exceptions, remain firm, and are not insensible to the danger that is now threatening us. Abolitionism and fanaticism in disguise in its crusade against us and our institutions seemed to prostrate every thing before it till it reached the republican soil of "Old Virginia," and the whole South should ever feel grateful to the Hon. Henry A. Wise for his bold and manly efforts in our behalf.

I cannot say to what extent this new party may have succeeded in making inroads upon the Democracy elsewhere, but I think I hazard nothing in making the assertion that Nash will give as large a majority on the first Thursday in August next as the most sanguine may anticipate.

I have heard many Democrats express much regret on account of Mr. Shepard's having attached himself to the Know Nothing party, and did not hesitate to acknowledge that it would have afforded them great pleasure to have cast their votes for him had he remained firm in the ranks of the Democracy; but under existing circumstances they will not support him, and I doubt very much whether his vote in this County will be as great as the usual Whig strength.

I am, very respectfully, &c., &c.,
A. H. ARRINGTON.

To Mr. M. A. Bledsoe, President Wake Democratic Club.

HILLIARDSTON, Nash county, July 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Your kind invitation to be present at a Democratic and anti-Know Nothing Mass Meeting in Raleigh on the 31st inst., was handed to me on yesterday whilst our noble standard-bearer, Mr. Branch, was addressing his fellow-citizens at this place. I assure you, sir, he has been well received by the Democracy in this part of the county, and I have no doubt but that the applause which greeted him here on yesterday will be but re-echoed in still louder tones at the Old Fields where he speaks to-day, and where it is confidently expected he will get every vote living in the District. You may rest assured Mr. Branch will get the Democratic vote of Nash. I hope, sir, you will have a glorious meeting, and could I conveniently attend, would most certainly avail myself of the invitation with which you have honored me.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
H. G. WILLIAMS.

To M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., President Democratic Club, Wake County, N. C.

After the reading of the letters the President introduced to the meeting, L. O'B. Branch, Esq., Democratic candidate for Congress from this District. Mr. Branch spoke for nearly three hours, discussing with great force the important measures which divide the two great parties of the country—Know Nothingism. Every point was welldisposed of, and Mr. Branch was cheered on by the applause and approbation of his countrymen who surrounded him.

After Mr. B. had concluded, dinner was announced, which was partaken of by about one thousand voters of the District. The dinner, (its whole arrangement,) was under the direction of our spirited young Democrat, F. J. Hutchins, Esq., and it is due to him to say that it was well gotten up, and fully came up to the expectations of his numerous friends who confided it to his care.

After dinner, the President, Maj. Rand, introduced A. M. Lewis, Esq., to the meeting. Mr. L. spoke for two and a half hours, in his happiest strain, and was frequently applauded for his eloquence and his well-timed anecdotes.—He handled with gloves off, and *rough* hands, Know Nothingism, in all its shapes; he dealt some heavy blows at the *fanaticism* of the monster, and warned Democrats, those who had joined them, to come *out*, and flee the wrath to which this modern *ism* is doomed.

Mr. Cantwell next took the stand, and in a strain of eloquence, wit, and sarcasm, administered a castigation to *Sam* and his followers, which they can never forget.

Mr. Jas. T. Marriott was next called, and he responded in the happiest effort of his life. Know Nothingism and its "Big Potatoe," met with *"rebuff upon mended licks,"* which told well; and in the midst of his speech he was interrupted to read the withdrawal, from the K. N. order, of Mr. Burrell Mangum.

Mr. Faribault was called, but the hour being late, 6 o'clock, he excused himself.

Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the day. W. H. High, Esq., our excellent sheriff, made a satisfactory explanation of his connection and withdrawal from the Know Nothing order, and exhorted the Democracy to be, as in former days, true to their principles, true to the Constitution, true to themselves, and true to L. O'B. BRANCH.

The meeting then adjourned.

N. G. RAND, President.

W. WHITAKER, JR,
W. A. ALLEN,
G. H. FARIBAULT,
} Secretaries.

The Mass Meeting at Weldon.

We copy from the last Roanoke Republican the following interesting account of the late Democratic Mass Meeting at Weldon:

"THE MASS MEETING AT WELDON.—The Mass Meeting of the Democrats and Anti-Know-Nothings at Weldon, on Saturday last, was one of the most successful we ever attended. We suppose that at least one thousand people were present, nearly all of whom were enthusiastic Anti-Know-Nothings. The "dark lanterns" did not turn out—they skulked from the light—they could not induce themselves to attend and submit to the "skinning" which they knew was in store for them. At the Know Nothing Meeting, the week previous, at least one half were Democrats. We regret that every Democrat in the County was not present, for the effect of Rayner' speech was only to arouse to energetic action every one of them who heard it.

After the extra trains arrived the crowd repaired to the arbor prepared for the occasion. We understand that a flag with the name of R. T. Paine had been flying there that morning, but it was quietly *lowered to the dust*, and the banner with the words Shaw and the Constitution soon made its appearance—a good omen for to-morrow when the Star of Paine will sink below the horizon, and that of Shaw will ascend to the zenith.

The Meeting was opened by Wm. Hill Esq., who, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. Lacy of Fredricksburg, Va. Mr. Lacy occupied the stand for about two hours and a half, and delivered one of the most conclusive and eloquent speeches we have ever listened to. Upon the vital importance of the Slavery question to the South—upon the necessity of a *National party* to the *safety* of the *South*—upon the well founded claims of the Democratic party to the name of National, and the suicidal policy of Southern men to desert that party, and fly for succor to this new organization, which, at the North, had taken such a united stand against us, he was indeed, irresistible, and we doubt not, that his words found their way to the hearts of any present who were opposed to him.

Mr. Lacy also spoke eloquently and convincingly of the horrible despotism which the Know Nothing party exercises over its members, by swearing them to abide by the decrees of their councils—thus destroying all freedom of action.—He commented, most forcibly, on the immorality of the extra judicial oaths, and clearly showed that he who takes the oaths prescribed by the Know Nothing Constitution and takes, also, an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, swears to support two instruments which are inconsistent—he did not pretend to judge them, he left the matter between them and their God. The whole machinery of the Know-Nothing order was by him fully exposed. In "words of light" he portrayed its immorality—its hypocrisy—its tampering with the souls of men, its danger to the best interests of the Republic—and in beautiful language, called upon those who had been deluded into it, to come forth and enter as members, the Democratic fold—to take the manacles from their limbs and walk up to the polls as freemen on Thursday next.

It is impossible for us to do any thing like justice to Mr. Lacy's speech—it was all that we could have desired—it abounded in flashes of wit and genius, and gave evidence of the accomplished scholar as well as distinguished Orator. Mr. Lacy was loudly applauded and communicated his own feelings to his audience—but in his warmest appeals he never descended to vulgar scurrility and abuse: on the contrary he demeaned himself throughout, as a high toned Virginia gentleman addressing an audience composed of the sons and *daughters* of the Old North State.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lacy's speech the gentleman betook themselves to the well filled tables in the vicinity, and the ladies were conducted to Whitfield's Hotel where every thing was done up to order, an excellent dinner, with water-melons and all the luxuries of the season, having been prepared for them.

After dinner the stand was occupied by Quenten Busbee and A. M. Lewis Esqrs of Raleigh. Mr. Busbee spoke about three quarters of an hour in the most argumentative manner, proving the unsoundness of the K. Nothings on the subject of Slavery, and the fallacy of any party seeking support on two issues only, that of disfranchisement of foreigners and Catholics. Mr. Busbee asked what other measures they proposed to administer the Government on in case they should succeed? He handled this part of his subject admirably. Mr. Busbee's speech was excellent throughout.

Mr. Lewis next occupied the stand—in a speech replete with wit, eloquence, and sarcasm, fully sustaining his reputation as a superior political speaker, and commanding the undivided attention of his audience during its whole delivery.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lacy was again called out, and, for about half an hour, kept the audience in a roar with his wit and anecdote. This was a glorious *finale* to one of the most successful meetings the Democrats of this County have ever held."

John B. Clay, Esq.

We publish to-day, from the Kentucky Statesman, the substance of a speech recently delivered by John B. Clay, a son of Henry Clay, against the dark-lantern organization. He is "a chip of the old block," scorning all concealments and unmanly dealing.

The Register and Star have both published a statement from the Louisville Journal, that John B. Clay had "torn down the mansion of his immortal father at Ashland," and been engaged in "selling the beams, rafters, posts, &c., of his glorious father's old dwelling house, to be manufactured into walking sticks," &c. Mr. Clay has replied to this in a long letter, in which he shows he has carried out his father's wish in erecting a new mansion at Ashland; and that, seeing the great desire which prevailed among the friends of his father, to have portions of the timber as mementoes of him, and being much troubled by applications for it, he employed a poor man, a cabinet-maker, to make some walking sticks and boxes out of the timber, the proceeds of the sales of the same to be devoted to charitable purposes, after paying this poor man for his labor. He concludes his letter as follows:

"At last it occurred to me that I might put some of the old lumber which was useless to me to a good and worthy use. I determined to have some little articles made as souvenirs of Ashland from the old roof trees, that I would cause them to be placed with a friend in Lexington to be sold, with the understanding with him that the proceeds, after paying the cost of construction, should be donated to some public charity. I accordingly employed a cabinet-maker, himself almost an object of charity, as he said in these hard times, to make some boxes. About 140 have been made and 100 canes, of which some six or eight boxes only hitherto have been sold. I have good hope, however, that the residue will be, and at a profit which may next winter gladden the hearts of some few poor widows and orphans. Except what have been sold of these boxes and canes deposited with Mr. John Wilson for sale, and for the purpose stated, the man who says I have sold one particle of the old timber of my father's is a *liar* and a *villain*, and I, before God, pronounce him to be so."

He adds that if guilty of the charge preferred against him by the Journal, he should consider himself "unworthy to possess" his "father's house—unworthy to be a Kentuckian, and should be willing to fly to some remote corner of the earth to hide" his "vile and dishonored head."

The Register and Star have made themselves parties to this slander on Henry Clay's son. Will they do him justice by stating these facts?

Know-Nothing Lies!

Read the following and be convinced that Know-Nothingism makes *falsehood* its chief weapon of warfare. If the Register has a spark of honor left—if one phosphorescent gleam of manly virtue remains in its composition—we call upon it to expose its informant, or else it stands branded with the crime of deception and untruth. The original, signed by each man respectively, may be seen at our office. EDS. STANDARD.

For the Standard.

FALLS OF NEUSE, July 31, 1855.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON:—Sirs: This is to certify that the person is clear of the base and fraudulent charges set forth in the Register, relative to carrying a card up to the Standard, bearing date July 25, with names from the Falls of Neuse. *We did give the gentleman our names of our own free will and accord;* and as for his carrying our names unbeknowingly, or against our consent, it is a *base, bald falsehood* and without foundation. And as for the three names alluded to in the Register, myself, Y. Glenn, J. N. Lowery and M. W. Daniel, and that one of these three would vote for Mr. Shepard, this is also false. *We will vote for L. O' B. Branch if we live to see Thursday.* No person will dare deny giving the person alluded to their names. This shows who is trying to practice fraud on the eve of the election, by basely slandering and misrepresenting an innocent person.

GEORGE T. GOODIN,
YANCEY GLENN,
J. N. LOWERY,
M. W. DANIEL,
E. EDWARDS,
ELI ELLEN.

Test:
ANDERSON KING.

Arrival of the Isabel.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamer Isabel arrived here this morning to lay up and repair. She sailed from Havana on the 26th, and touched at Charleston on the 28th, to land passengers.

The Cholera was raging to an alarming extent at Havana, and there had been numerous deaths among the military. Some citizens had also died, and fears were entertained that it would become epidemic throughout the city.

O'Farrell, an extensive planter, is said to have failed to the extent of nearly $2,000,000.

Geories, the friend of Pinto, has been imprisoned for being concerned in making a bust of the latter.

Ramez has banished Cueto for six years.

A vessel containing 200 Chinese has arrived at Havana.

The Removal of Governor Reeder—the Kansas Judges, etc.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The removal of Governor Reeder has created a good deal of excitement here. It is believed that Mr. Dawson will not accept the appointment. It will then be given to a Southern man.

The Kansas Judges have not been removed. The administration has not received any thing from them yet.

☞ The K. N's. claimed at the Raleigh box, before the election, 500 votes. They had their forces, they said, all ready and sworn to vote for their candidate; but they polled only 433. According to this, therefore, there are just 67 members to be reprimanded. Who is to deliver the lecture to these stubborn and unmanageable Sams?

Who is Sam?
The question now is, where is Sam? *Star.*

VOTE OF THE STATE.

Below we give the vote between Messrs. BRAGG and DOCKERY, in August last, dividing the State into Congressional Districts for convenience of reference:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	1854. Bragg, Dem.	1854. Dockery Whig.	1855. Shaw, Dem.	1855. Paine, K. N.
Currituck,	544	158	000	000
Camden,	125	461	000	000
Pasquotank,	331	496	000	000
Perquimons,	343	334	000	000
Gates,	492	351	000	000
Chowan,	283	245	000	000
Hertford,	287	306	000	000
Northampton,	641	490	000	000
Halifax,	584	551	000	000
Martin,	696	299	000	000
Bertie,	410	490	000	000
Washington,	245	388	000	000
Tyrrell,	109	275	000	000
	4970	4844	0000	0000

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Ruffin, Dem.	Latham, K. N.
Hyde,	308	397	000	000
Beaufort,	572	901	000	000
Pitt,	725	708	000	000
Craven,	638	599	000	000
Jones,	230	229	000	000
Lenoir,	394	274	000	000
Wayne,	1145	304	000	000
Greene,	358	351	000	000
Edgecombe,	1404	155	000	000
Onslow,	596	288	000	000
Carteret,	399	408	000	000
	6764	4559	0000	0000

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Winslow, Dem.	Reid, K. N.
New Hanover,	1109	424	000	000
Brunswick,	435	416	000	000
Columbus,	512	804	000	000
Bladen,	620	426	000	000
Sampson,	860	599	000	000
Cumberland,	1473	904	000	000
Robeson,	782	679	000	000
Duplin,	1061	225	000	000
Richmond,	113	708	000	000
	6965	4685	0000	0000

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Wake,	1541	1167	1573	1107
Franklin,	713	339	000	000
Warren,	754	163	777	111
Granville,	1078	995	000	000
Orange,	963	1080	797	932
Nash,	1115	95	000	000
Johnston,	936	744	000	000
	7100	4583	0000	0000

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Kerr, Whig.	Reade, K. N.
Person,	601	331	000	000
Caswell,	1007	220	000	000
Alamance,	696	597	000	000
Chatham,	1017	1137	000	000
Randolph,	403	1378	000	000
Guilford,	528	1615	000	000
Moore,	605	752	000	000
Montgomery,	145	741	000	000
	5002	6771	0000	0000

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Scales, Dem.	Puryear, K. N.
Stokes,	636	437	000	000
Forsythe,	897	802	000	000
Rockingham,	1036	317	000	000
Davidson,	679	1292	000	000
Davie,	364	610	000	000
Yadkin,	650	758	000	000
Surry,	797	464	000	000
Iredell,	392	1256	000	000
Alexander,	235	441	000	000
Ashe,	550	671	000	000
	6236	7048	0000	0000

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Craige, Dem.	Stowe, K. N.
Catawba,	739	310	000	000
Gaston,	808	188	000	000
Lincoln,	573	296	000	000
Mecklenburg,	1023	652	000	000
Rowan,	982	976	000	000
Cabarrus,	425	642	000	000
Union,	729	472	000	000
Anson,	253	902	000	000
Stanley,	95	874	000	000
Cleaveland,	978	336	000	000
	6557	5598	0000	0000

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Clingman, Dem.	Carmichael, K. N.
Wilkes,	325	1261	000	000
Watauga,	157	428	000	000
Caldwell,	219	620	000	000
Burke,	338	651	000	000
Rutherford,	621	1019	000	000
McDowell,	217	674	000	000
Henderson

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry-Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $3 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,
CARROLL COUNNY, VA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the tenth of August, 1855, under the superintendence of the former very able and accomplished Instructor, Benjamin F. Thompson.

At the close of each session there is a public examination. We have examined his students, and heard them examined by men experienced in teaching, graduates of the best colleges in the United States, and we do not hesitate to say that, the facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough education, are not surpassed by those of any other institution. The school is very promising.

The course of studies includes all the branches taught in the best academies. Tuition varies from five to twelve dollars and fifty cents, according to studies pursued. Board can be had in town at $5 per month; in the country at $4, in good families. Board so cheap, places an education within the reach of all; it is done to encourage the school. Parents and guardians at a distance, may have no fears in placing young persons under the care of the teacher, for they will be under his immediate protection.

No pains or expense will be spared on his part, for the mental and moral improvement of all entrusted to his care.

M. D. CARTER,
F. L. HALE,
W. H. COOK,
E. C. ELLIOTT,
C. L. DAWSON,
WM. LINDSAY,
J. B. MITCHELL,
C. W. UTLEY. } *Board of Trustees.*

July 17, 1855. 1083—w4t.pd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1855. John West *vs.* Susan West, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan West, the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Oxford, and also in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless she appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and answer said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to her.

Witness: Eugene Grissom, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Oxford the first Monday of March, A. D., 1855.

E. GRISSOM, C. S. C.

July 17, 1855. 1083—tS1.

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON MONday 23d July, 1855.

Circulars containing all necessary infomation sent on application to A. McDOWELL *Principal.*

June 20, 1855. 61—6w.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THOSE WHO HAVE NEglected to settle with the subscriber for goods bought during the year 1854 are very respectfully requested to head this notice—and call and settle at once either by cash or note.

E. L. HARDING.

July 20, 1855, 79—3t.

☞ Register, Star, and Spirit of the Age copy 3 times.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND N. C. R. R. Co., July 23, 1855.

THE PERIOD FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS having been extended as heretofore intimated, and as the propositions which may be received will settle the question of the Eastern terminus of the Road, proposals are now invited by the President and Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, at their office in Newbern, North Carolina, from the 2d to the 15th of August next, for the grading, bridging, Masonry, and superstructure, including the iron (the plan of rail to be furnished by the Company and to be of 50 pounds to the lineal yard) of those sections of the Road between Newbern and Beaufort Harbour, terminating on the east side of Newport River at the Shell rock opposite Gallant's point, and also for those sections of the Road between Newbern and Beaufort harbor terminating on the west side of Newport River at the White Rock opposite Sheppard's Point and Carolina City.

The bids can be made for the work in sections of one mile each, or for the entire distance of about 37 miles, and they will state what amount of stock, and County Bonds and cash will be received in payment.

The maps, profiles, plans and specifications will be ready for inspection at the office of the Company on the 2d of August next, where any further information can be obtained in regard to the work.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals should they not be satisfactory. All other things being equal in awarding the contracts, preference will be given to residents.

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON,
Chief Engineer.

July 29, 1855. 72—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

A CLERK IS WANTED IN THE POST OFFICE, Raleigh. Address or apply to

W. WHITE, P. M.

July 30, 1855.

HORSES STRAYED---$10 REWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY THE ABOVE REward of Ten Dollars, and other necessary charges, for the recovery of his two horses, of the following descriptions: One a gray mare, 9 or 10 years old, of medium size, a little flea-bitten, with a small scar on the right hind hough caused by a snag. She paces well under the saddle, but not fast. I had her 18 months ago of James Harris, of Raleigh, or his agent, Wm. Copley. Her colt is a sorrel colored mule, 3 white feet and half stocking legs, 2 behind and one before. The other fore leg is not recollected to have any white about it. He has a small star in the forehead, and was one year old last spring. Both mare and colt were in fair order when they left me, about 14th inst. When last heard from they were making their way up through Franklin county. My address is Nashville, N. C.

WILLIAM COLSON.

July 25, 1855. 1085—w3tpd.

☞ Warrenton News copy 3 times.

Extra Train for the
DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

An extra Train of Cars will leave WARRENTON DEPOT, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, on

TUESDAY MORNING, THE 31ST INSTANT, at half past six o'clock, and arrive at RALEIGH between 10 and 11 o'clock of the same morning, for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the Democratic Mass Meeting, to be held in Raleigh on that day.

July 27th, 1855. 71—

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT Retailing Liquors is discontinued in my Establishlishment, by order of the Commissioners of Raleigh. All persons indebted to said Establishment, by Note or Account, will please come and settle, as no further indulgence can be given.

JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, July 23d, 1855. 70—4t.

FOR SALE.—THE OFFICE AND FIXTURES OF the "Metropolitan" are offered for sale by the Proprietor. The office is well supplied with every thing necessary for publishing a large paper, also with a good job assortment. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber.

R. H. WHITAKER, Raleigh.

July 28th, 1855. 72—tf.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DELIVERING ONE or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Live Oak,*" and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bill when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but roughhewed the moulding way, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not be bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the bevelling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the pieces will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the steam, apron, fore deadwood, steamson, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 18⅔ inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hoofs to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13⅔ to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13⅔ inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17⅓ inches, at the floorhead 14 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 24 inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14⅓ feet, and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st October, 1856.

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a seperate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, —— of the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at ——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain..... 3,600 cubic feet; at per foot—$

Frame timber of all other kinds, estimated at 20,400 " " at per foot—

Promiscuous timber, amounting to..... 6,000 " " at per foot—

Total amount..... 30,000 $—

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to me at ——, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witnesses:

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) Signature.

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

June 27, 1855. 1081—w6w.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Boulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh, | Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, " | Dr. J. Parrish, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, " | Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill, | Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.
Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

ley ever offered in this City, comprising

ICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,

ROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,

RGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.

ONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

lso, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 38—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING and SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 38—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton "
" Petal "
" Panama "
" Cavalier "
" Wide Awake "
" Octagon "
" Sebastopol

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange. To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, " do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,
(Exclusively)
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick,* but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,

Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerriche, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now covor property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,
A highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 210 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER,* which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper, - - per annum, $7
Semi-Weekly, - - - " 5
Weekly, - - - " 2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily, - " 35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly, " 25
For six copies of the Weekly, " 10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly, " 25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS.
June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Brown Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseilles Frocks.
Also.
Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " "
Spun " "
Listo Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ½ Hose.
" and Cotton. do.

We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

E. L. HARDING.

June 11th, 1855. 58—sw.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!
RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, $10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, 12,50
For any thing higher, 15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,) 20,00

EXTRA EXPENSES.

Music on Piano, 20,00
Use of Instrument, 3,00
The same on Guitar,
Drawing and Painting, 12,00
Oil Painting, 15,00
Needle Work, 5,00
Board per month, 8,00
Washing per month, 1,00
Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

HARDING.

May 25, 1855 53—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. WM. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 52—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 28, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHERLIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Seutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PETTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 26, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.

Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,

Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties

Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

**A.